FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HOXHA SENDS MESSAGE TO 23D SHOCK BRIGADE

AU241727 Tirana ATA in English 1710 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Tirana, September 23 /ATA/ -- Two memorable events were commemorated in Kruja today: the 40th anniversary of the formation of the 23rd shock brigade and of the liberation of the town.

Homages were paid and wreaths were laid on the martyrs' graves and the lapidary erected to the 23rd shock brigade on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the party committee and the executive committee of the people's council of the district, the former partisans of the brigade, etc.

Attending the popular rally organised on this occasion were Comrades Simon Stefani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the PLA, members of the CC of the party, as well as leaders of the party and power organs in the district. Amidst a great enthusiasm, Comrade Simon Stefani read out the greetings of Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the former partisans and cadres of the 23rd shock brigade.

REAGAN'S UN SPEECH SHOWS 'COMMON DEMAGOGY'

AU250959 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 25 /ATA/ -- In the speech held at the 39th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, the U.S. President Reagan laid again the stress on the "need" of increasing the contacts between the representatives of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, at all levels the ministerial one included. He added that the U.S. Administration wants to revive the talks between Washington and Moscow regarding the alleged "disarmament", presenting at the same time concrete "proposals" for this aim. Hence, he stresses that both sides should give each other many-year plans on the development of weapons, should dispatch reciprocally their representatives at the military bases and nuclear test grounds etc.

The new projects of U.S. imperialists express clearly the objective to continue the road of talks and agreements with the other superpower, Soviet social-imperialism, to divide the zones of influence and to cooperate against the interests of the peoples of each region of the world. Reagan's proposals in the field of "disarmament" are nothing but a common demagogy by Washington and Moscow to deceive the peoples, and to hide out from them the increase of their military potential with new armament.

At the same time, we have to do with an organised imperialist social-imperialist rivalry. The mutual recognition of the long-term plans of the development of armament, not only does not hinder armament, but on the contrary, it carries further this interimperialist race.

SPEECHES, RECEPTION MARK ARMY DAY CELEBRATION

Dzhurov Addresses Ceremony

AU241859 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- "The Bulgarian National Army has emerged as a modern armed force, with a personnel of high combat skills and unbreakable morale", underlined Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgaria's minister of national defence. Today he addressed a ceremonial meeting here dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian National Army, which was attended by senior party and government functionaries generals and officers of the Bulgarian National Army. Also taking part was the Soviet military delegation, led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, USSR senior deputy minister of defence. Also present were military attaches of the socialist countries.

General Dobri Dzhurov traced the evolvement of the Bulgarian National Army as a new type army. He emphasised that a particularly significant phase in the reconstruction of the Bulgarian Army was its shoulder-to-shoulder participation together with the Soviet Army in the final stage of the Second World War for the ultimate defeat of Nazi Germany. "In this war our Army stood by the great Soviet Army and ever since has been and will for ever be its worthy ally," the speaker underlined.

Army General Dzhurov emphasised that as a result of the grown economic and techno-scientific potentialities of Bulgaria, all branches of the armed services and of the special forces have increased their combat efficiency on the basis of the qualitatively new material support they are provided with. "At present", Minister Dobri Dzhurov stressed, "the ground forces, the Air Force and the Navy are armed with an equipment which is the last word in the techno-scientific revolution. [no end quotation marks as received]

Dwelling on the current international situation, exacerbated through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist quarters, the minister of national defence said, "the socialist community countries cannot fail to take note of imperialism's attempts to achieve military superiority. The counter measures undertaken by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries who their firm determination not to tolerate the disruption of the military and strategic balance. We have not the right to and we cannot disregard the interests of our security, of world peace", he said.

"Bulgaria unflinchingly pursues a constructive and peaceloving policy, but along with that she takes persistent care to maintain her defence capability on the necessary level", D. Dzhurov pointed out.

The Bulgarian minister touched on our country's contribution to the consolidation of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, of which the Bulgarian National Army is an inseparable constituent part. He laid an emphasis on the decisive importance of the cooperation between the Bulgarian Armed Forces and the other brotherly armies on the one hand and the Soviet Army on the other.

"Over the last few years a number of large up-to-date operative-tactical and operative-strategic map and troops exercises have been conducted which proved a most impressive demonstration of the growing fighting strength of the brotherly armies", Army General Dobri Dzhurov emphasised.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 24 September carries a report on the speech given by Bulgarian Defense Minister Dobri Dzhurov at a "festive" meeting in Sofia today. Reporting on those in attendance, Sofia notes: "The festive meeting was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Stanko Todorov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov."]

Kulikov Speaks at Meeting

AU241856 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- "The practical actions of the reactionary imperialist forces and especially of those who steer the U.S. foreign political line aim at further escalating international tensions. The danger of war has not lessened", said today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, USSR senior deputy minister of defence.

Addressing the ceremonial meeting dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian National Army, Marshal Viktor Kulikov pointed out that the reactionary circles in the United States and in the other NATO countries have launched military preparations of unprecedented scope and rates. Western Europe and its adjacent regions are systematically being turned into a launching pad for the American missiles targeted on the USSR and on the other socialist community countries. The Soviet military leader went on to say, "That makes it imperative for us to persist in intensifying our vigilance, in undertaking effective measures for the further consolidation of our defensive alliance, the Warsaw Treaty -- the chief barrier to imperialist ventures", Marshal Viktor Kulikov said that it is precisely the coordinated actions and the joint initiatives of the brotherly parties, peoples and armies, whether political, economic, ideological or military, that pave the right way to the triumph of the cause of peace and social progress.

The senior Soviet officer underlined that the USSR Bulgaria and the other socialist countries are steadfast in their consistent struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace. "The prevention of a nuclear war, the curbing of the arms race, the development in scope and depth of the cooperation among the states has always been and will be the ultimate goal of the foreign political line pursued by our parties and states", he said.

Dzhurov Awards Soviet Officers

AU241848 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] At a ceremony in Sofia today, Soviet generals and admirals, members of the Soviet military delegation which is visiting our country, were awarded the 9 September 1944 Order, First Class and Second Class With Swords. These awards are presented to them by the State Council for systematic assistance to the Bulgarian People's Army in introducing Soviet experience and combat skill and for their contribution to the development of combat comradeship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the USSR and Bulgaria, as well as on the occasion of the Bulgarian Army's 40th anniversary.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov presented the awards and most sincerely congratulated the Soviet military leaders. The celebration was attended by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first USSR deputy minister of defense.

Kulikov Attends Reception

AU241926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, gave a reception tonight on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Stanko Todorov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, ministers, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, public and cultural figures, as well as generals and officers of the Army.

The reception was attended by the members of the Soviet Military delegation, headed by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first USSR deputy minister of defense.

Kulikov Departs 25 September

AU250815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense, departed from Bulgaria on 25 September. The delegation took part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

At Sofia airport the guests were seen off by Army General Dobri Dzhurov; Colonel General Velko Palin; Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; deputy ministers; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. A representative unit of the Bulgarian People's Army presented honors.

Dzhurov Issues Order of Day

AU241408 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Sep 84 p 1

["Order of the Day Signed by the Minister of Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army"]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals, and admirals; comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers; comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees of military departments and enterprises; comrade soldiers of the reserve: The Bulgarian people and their armed defender will solemnly celebrate the Bulgarian People's Army Day -- as well as the 40th anniversary of its establishment.

The working people of our country and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army will celebrate this remarkable anniversary under circumstances of a great upsurge in labor and politics, stemming from the recent celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in our country and from the great successes achieved in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. With their selfless efforts, our people are implementing the BCP general April plenum line, as well as the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the BCP National Conference.

The Bulgarian Army is a beloved offspring of the socialist revolution. Created in the memorable days of September 1944 by the BCP, the Army inherited and further pursued the militant and revolutionary traditions of our people, and developed as a socialist people's army.

Under the wise leadership and paternal care of the BCP Central Committee, and with the invaluable assistance of the Soviet Army, the Bulgarian People's Army accomplished a glorious development and today has become a modern army. Equipped with contemporary weapons, today's Army is enlisting worthy patriots and internationalists, soldiers who are mastering great combat skills and are inspired by their indomitable morale and spirit, and who are vigilant defenders and enthusiastic builders of socialism.

The soldiers and commanders of the People's Army are infintely devoted to the Communist Party, to our country, and to our people. They are fully aware of their great responsibility in the present-day complicated and tense international atmosphere -- which has been caused by the imperialists in the United States and NATO -- aware of their responsibility for the defense of our motherland, socialism, and peace. For this reason, our soldiers are constantly increasing their vigilance and combat skill and devoting their knowledge and strength to the people, so that they may always be capable of striking a devastating blow at the aggressors.

The Bulgarian soldiers celebate the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army with great successes in combat and political training, with more outstanding and excellent recruits, detachments, and specialists. The workers in the military institutions and enterprises, and the soldiers of the construction troops, are celebrating their holiday with worthy labor deeds. On the occasion of their militant holiday, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army -- the entire army personnel -- are closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov -- inspired with firm resolve to defend our motherland, if necessary, as well as the cause of socialism and peace in the world, side by side with the invincible Soviet Army and with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member-countries.

Comrade soldiers and commanders, workers, employees, and soldiers of the reserve:

I congratulate you most sincerely on the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army and I wish you vigorous health, personal happiness, and new successes in your combat and political training, in mastering the weapons and the technical equipment, in consolidating discipline, in increasing the vigilance and combat readiness of the troops.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, I issue the following order:

On 22 September 1984 a festive tatoo will take place in Sofia, the capital of our motherland, and in all garrisons of the country.

Long live the Bulgarian People's Army -- a loyal guard watching over the motherland, the cause of socialism and peace!

Long live and consolidate the unity and combat friendship among the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, headed by the invincible Soviet Union!

Long live the BCP -- the organizer and source of inspiration for all our victories!

Long live our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Signed: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS AT PLOVDIV FAIR OPENING 24 SEP

AU240933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The 40th International Autumn Technological Fair was festively opened on 24 September in Plovdiv. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Kiril Zarev, Emil Khristov, and other party and state leaders and foreign guests.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, opened the fair.

[Begin Zhivkov recording] Dear comrades, esteemed guests: This is an anniversary year in Bulgaria. We are marking the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria Coincidentally, this Plovdiv fair is also the 40th such fair. It is with great pleasure that I open the 40th Plovdiv International Autumn Technological Fair. All the best! I wish success to the Bulgarian and foreign exhibitors! Thank you very much. [end recording]

Khristov Addresses Reception

AU241527 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Minister Khristo Khristov gave an official reception on the occasion of the opening of the Plovdiv fair. The following Bulgarian officials attended: Grisha Filipov Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Kiril Zarev, Emil Khristov, members and chiefs of diplomatic missions and of trade delegations visiting Plovdiv on the occasion of the fair. In his address, Minister Khristo Khristov spoke on the [words indistinct]

Soviet Delegation in Plovdiv

AU241945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation, which is visiting Bulgaria on the occasion of the 40th Plovdiv fair, and is led by Georgiy Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards, met Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee. The meeting was attended by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

YORDANOV RECEIVES POLISH CULTURAL DELEGATION

AU221841 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Committee of Culture, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a delegation from the PPR in Sofia yesteday. The delegation is headed by Jozef Wiejacz, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and is visiting Bulgaria on the occasion of the celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the Polish Cultural Center in Bulgaria. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, questions of the further development of cultural relations between the two countries were discussed.

MSZMP POLITBURO MEMBER HAVASI DEPARTS 24 SEP

AU241959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has concluded his working visit to our country. He visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

Ferenc Havasi held a talk with Comrade Ognyan Doynov today. The Hungarian guest also visited the Plovdiv International Autumn Technological Fair.

OFFICIALS ATTEND ETHIOPIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU241957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Ayele Makonnen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Ethiopian Embassy in Sofia, gave a reception on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the revolution and on the occasion of the establishment of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

The embassy reception was attended by the following Bulgarian officials: Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, and Stanish Bonev, as well as Yarolslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council, by members of the government, and leaders of public organizations. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria were also among those present.

ELECTION, ALLIES DICTATE REAGAN'S TONE AT UN

LD242057 Prague CTK in English 1941 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] New York Sept 24 (CTK correspondent) -- The first speakers, representatives of Brazil, Algeria and Iceland, took the floor today at the start of the general debate at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Before the debate, U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed the plenary session. As expected, he tried to use the forum to further his bid for re-election by presenting himself as a peacemaker.

He attempted to create the impression that he was submitting "original" initiative proposals for improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations and the international situation, claiming that the United States was ready for constructive negotiations and better working relations with the USSR.

Observers agree that the tone of Reagan's speech (?was) dictated by the forthcoming presidential elections and the dissatisfaction of Western allies with his policy towards the Soviet Union.

Speaking of Central America, Reagan reaffirmed U.S. support for the Salvadoran regime and a hostile stand against the lawful Sandinist Government in Nicaragua. He also spoke of alleged successes of American diplomacy in the Middle East where the United States is fully supporting the aggressive policy of its ally, Israel, and blocking a political settlement in the region.

On the role of the United Nations Reagan said that the United States can be proud of its support for the U.N. for the whole time of its existence although it is sufficiently well known that on the U.N. forum, the United States has always led the most reactionary forces systematically thwarting all efforts of the organization to achieve its prime objective -- the preservation of peace and security in the world.

Reagan Dwells on Consultations

LD242012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] General debate has opened in New York today at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly with the speeches of the first speakers -- representatives of Brazil, Algeria and (?Iceland). There are more than 140 items on the agenda, including problems of exceptional urgency like disarmament, the preservation of peace and security in the world, economic cooperation among the UN member-countries, and the like. Representatives of 159 member countries will be conveying their respective governments' stands. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

Before the beginning of the general debate U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed the General Assembly at the start of its plenary session this morning. Michal Stasz, our New York correspondent, has telephoned us the following dispatch on his speech:

[Stasz] Initial reaction to Reagan's speech at the General Assembly is that this was his most moderate speech since he took office less than 4 years ago. In his 35 minute-long speech the American President touched on a number of problems and dwelt at considerable length on U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and their prospects.

As expected, Reagan did not say that he and his administration have until now strenuously resisted all attempts to restore constructive dialogue on an equal basis, although he has demonstrated this quite recently when he tied U.S. participation in Soviet-American talks on halting the arms buildup in outer space to preliminary conditions.

Today Reagan spoke in a somewhat different vein: [begin Reagan recording in English] I want to speak to you today on what the United States and the Soviet Union can accomplish together in the coming year and the concrete steps. [end recording]

Reagan dwelt above all on the issue of regular consultations between both governments in order that, as he said, ways could be found to reduce and eventually eliminate the threat of the use of force in settling international conflicts. He then went on to note that ways must be sought to reduce the enormous stockpiles of weapons of all kinds, promising at the same time to increase efforts at all existing talks.

Reagan once again, however, failed to say why the United States had until now resisted talks about all these issues and why his administration had until now not been able to reply in a constructive way to the proposals submitted during the past few years by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states.

Reagan also proposed that regular meetings between both states at a ministerial level should become an established practice and that a summit meeting should be held. As he himself said in this part of his speech, many will regard these words of his as very simple-minded American idealism. The truth is that his speech is regarded as a sign of the dangerously approaching American election, which even he does not believe can be won by the threat of a new round of the arms buildup. This is behind the moderation and apparent constructiveness of the speech made by the American President in the UN General Assembly.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MINISTER OPENS TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD241427 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Czechoslovak-Australian cooperation talks were held in Prague today between Ladislav Gerle, Czechoslovak deputy premier, and Lionel Frost Bowen, deputy prime minister and minister for trade of the Commonwealth of Australia. They assessed the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Australia, and expressed their interest in strengthening economic and scientific-technological cooperation. They pointed out ways in which it would be possible to achieve a greater volume of mutual exchange of goods. A better knowledge of the potential and needs of the economies of the two countries will contribute to this, as well as to the expansion of working contacts, the exchange of specialists, and mutually advantageous cooperation on third markets.

Husak Receives Bowen

LD241832 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today Lionel Frost Bowen, deputy prime minister and minister of trade of the Commonwealth of Australia. The two statesmen noted with satisfaction that mutual Czechoslovak-Australian relations have had an upward trend of late. They voiced their interest in further expanding and intensifying these relations. They also exchanged views on the international situation and spoke resolutely in favor of resolving contentious international issues by peaceful means, improving the international climate, curbing the feverish arms buildup, and disarmament.

CONSULTATIONS WITH ROMANIAN OFFICIAL CONCLUDE

AU241609 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 84 p 2

[Report in "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Consultations between Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, and Constantin Oanceu, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania, concluded on Friday [21 September] in Prague. The two representatives evaluated the possibilities of further developing relations between the CSSR and Romania, as well as issues concerning the current international situation. During his stay in the CSSR, the Romanian guest was received by Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of International Affairs.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES GRISHIN ON BIRTHDAY

LD172114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, congratulated Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, on his 70th birthday and wished him much success in the years to come in his intensive and fruitful work in implementing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out in his congratulatory letter that the Communists and working people of the CSSR respect Comrade Grishin as a leading official of the CPSU, loyal to the immortal legacy of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. He paid tribute to his close relationship with the CPCZ, our homeland and the Czechoslovak people, and his personal contribution to strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance.

ENERGY MINISTER EHRENBERGER RETURNS FROM SYRIA

LD242316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Minister of Fuel and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger returned from a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic today. The delegation attended the opening of the 31st International Trade Fair in Damascus. In addition, Minister Ehrenberger held a number of bilateral talks with the Syrian ministers of the economy, planning, communications, and energy, during which the conclusions reached during the visit to Syria by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal in June this year were confirmed.

HUSAK GREETS HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI ON BIRTHDAY

LD172121 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, sent a congratulatory letter to Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on his 65th birthday. In the letter he singled out Pal Losonczi's party activity and his work as a statesman as well as his share in the results achieved by the Hungarian people under the leadership of the MSZMP in the socialist construction of their homeland and in the efforts for lasting peace and progress in the world. Comrade Gustav Husak also paid tribute to his personal contribuation to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and nations of the CSSR and Hungary. He wished Pal Losonczi in the years ahead much success in his responsible work, good health, and personal happiness.

HAVLIN RECEIVES VIETNAMESE PARTY DELEGATION

BK181658 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 18 -- A delegation of the Commission for Science and Education of the Vietnamese Communist Party C.C. led by Dang Quoc Bao, deputy head of the commission, was received in Prague yesterday by Josef Havlin, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party C.C. During its stay, the Vietnamese delegation exchanged experiences with its Czechoslovak counterpart [words indistinct] domain of social sciences and visited several institutes and universities.

CATHOLIC THEOLOGIANS CONCLUDE PRAGUE SESSION

AU241611 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep (CTK) -- A 3-day session of the Fourth International Colloquium on Theology of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics ended in Prague on Wednesday [19 September]. Under the slogan "Implementation of the peace political role and testimony of religion in the secularized society," theologians from 13 European countries were seeking further possibilities for expanding and strengthening the Christian peace service for saving mankind from the threat of a nuclear war.

FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PLANNED ECONOMY

LD222340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1040 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Interview given by Leopold Ler, Czechoslovak minister of finance and chairman of the government committee for questions of planned management of the national economy, to unidentified correspondent, carried on the "Saturday Talk" program; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do the current methods and forms of planning correspond fully to the needs of a speedy transformation of our economy to intensive development?

[Answer] As is surely well known, our economy is going through a period in which we are trying to accelerate the intensification of the national economy in all directions. In harmony with this, the 1981 Set of Measures for perfecting planned management is in effect. It is necessary to say that in the 3 years it has been in effect, its basic structures, basic goals, and basic tasks have been shown to be an effective aid in realizing greater intensification naturally, not automatically and not spontaneously. A basic role is played here by the decisions of our party organs which are adopted for individual branches of our national economy. I am thinking of the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum on technical development, the 10th plenum on metallurgy and engineering, and the great movement of workers, under the leadership of the party, with great participation by trade union organizations in checking the restructuring and securing of norms and limits concerning the consumption of fuels, energy and metals. The Set of Measures has an effect in the whole context and our analyses show that it is positive, and that it helps the overall flow.

Despite this, our annual analyses show that not everything went to the necessary depth, that not everything had an effect on those important new tendencies at the beginning of the eighties, that some things remained only on paper, so to speak, and that it was necessary to think out some things in more depth.

[Question] Could you give us some concrete examples?

[Answer] As a concrete example, which we will be able to return to later, I can cite the whole complex of development in science and technology or the increased efficiency of foreign exchange. We have already reacted to this through certain measures, which we can call either measures or in some cases experiments. Already during this 5-year plan, the set of measures is being supplemented in the area of science and technology, in the area of foreign exchange efficiency, and in the area of investment activity. We are supplementing them with some new measures, which either have had an effect generally or we are still checking them.

I would like to say that the set of measures is a dynamic document and it does not end with this 5-year plan, as Comrade Husak pointed out in his closing speech at the 10th plenum. Work is being done to further develop the set of measures so that the whole complex of the system of management can be brought to such a level that it will more effectively help to speed up intensification.

[Question] I would like to return to those concrete examples you have cited. It is no coincidence that we emphasize that scientific and technical development must become the axis of planning. What benefits has the Set of Measures already brought in this direction and where are there still reserves?

[Answer] Your question is a fundamental one, but at the same time it is too wide for me to be able to cover it in a specified time.

For example, one of the important prerequisites for increasing the efficiency of technical development is a certain amount of long-term planning, knowledge of the long-term concepts of the economic production units and enterprises so that the technical apparatus, those people who work in design offices and so on, can concentrate on this work in the long term. Because of this, if I speak in isolation, this area has not been affected very much and it is difficult to give concrete figures on how it has helped, even though the share of best quality products is increasing. Although the number of inventions and innovations is simply going up, it would probably be a mistake to be satisfied simply with these figures.

Because of this, since last year some very important provisions have come into effect: For example, in the areas of wage policy, price policy, and financing, which are in full harmony with the conclusions of the eighth plenum. In the area of wage policy, for example, it is a matter of increasing the material interest of the technically creative collectives. In the area of prices, it is a matter of working in more depth with so-called parametric prices; that means those not founded on what we can do to date but based on how the world works, which enables so-called dual prices, so-called prices in stages. In the area of finance, it is a matter of introducing a united investment fund and a deeper link between the financing of investment and technical development so that the means can be more clearly expressed and aimed at technical development. At the same time, they should be made to earn their own development, that is increasing the khozraschet ability of all this work. These are some examples. But on the basis of the decision of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session on the speedier realization of research and development progress, we are working on and preparing other important measures.

[Question] We also spoke about foreign trade. What measures are being prepared in this area?

[Answer] As far as foreign trade is concerned, it is not simply a branch area today.

It is an area of "us" and the world. This means the position of the CSSR, particularly within the framework of CEMA and our socialist community; but we must also see ourselves in the whole world complex. This is why we have begun to implement some measures so we can make a maximum link with the interests of production and the interest of foreign trade in achieving maximum effect in foreing exchange. Then we can make the best use of our national work with limited material input, in quality, the salability of the products, excesses, and so on.

On the basis of this, some production-economic units have the right to produce and sell on their own. In some cases we have economic links where final interest, so to speak, should have an effect both in foreign trade and in production. In any event, our tendency is to create the closest possible link between the interests of production and foreign trade, that they share the responsibility for our best possible, dynamic and efficient penetration into the foreign market.

[Question] You also spoke about the khozraschet. I would like to add another concept which belongs to the Set of Measures and that is counterplanning. What are the experiences with the approaches of enterprises in this area?

[Answer] We consider counterplanning to be one of the most significant areas of participation in management. This is where we come to a very serious reality that although we are all generally convinced about this method, at beginning implementation of the set of measures not all experiences were unequivocal. This was connected with the fact that long-term tasks were not set out in time, and that tasks had to be very often changed, which of course weakens the effectiveness of counterplanning. This is why in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we evaluated undemandingly, even though we know that the activity was developed and the relevant documents published. However, 1983 shows that by knowing the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and their projection into annual plans, the activity here is increasing and is more worthwhile toward forming a good counterplan; that means a stronger plan that [words indistinct as speaker stumbles] Here we can see that from the point of view of period, method, and usefulness, counterplanning last year was on a higher level than at the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We expect these contributions for 1985 if we make a plan and we, of course, take it into account in the future in developing the methods of planning for the Eighth 5-Year Plan as an irreplaceable part, alongside brigade forms of work, brigade forms of renumeration, of socialist competition aimed at parameters of quality; as an irreplaceable part of increasing the participation of people in management.

DOMESTIC MARKET SITUATION 'DEVELOPING FAVORABLY'

AU241426 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 84 p 2

[Veral Sadlikova report: "What We Buy and How"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year, the situation on the domestic market has been developing favorably on the whole. Supplies of the overwhelming majority of foodstuffs to the population continue to be balanced. The demand for industiral consumer goods is prudent, with customs putting emphasis on quality, utility value, outward appearance, and stylishness of merchandise.

Carefully considered and planned purchases prevail. Although the planned retail trade turnover of the main trade networks in the Czech SR was fulfilled 101.5 percent in the January-August period, not all demands of customers have always been met.

As far as foodstuffs are concerned, during the summer months the demand for chopped meat products once again exceeded supply. The supply of cheeses and higher-grade bottled beer continues to be insufficient. Yet there are also products -- and such cases are by no means exceptional -- that are not to be found in the stores despite their abundance. For example, toward the end of last week and at the beginning of this week, customers failed to find potatoes in a number of fruit and vegetable stores in the capital. To say the least, this is an aberration that does no credit to the quality of managerial work in that trade organization.

This year, the beginning of the school year once again deepened many wrinkles in the faces of parents of younger and older students. The supply of various school provisions was insufficient, despite increased deliveries compared with the preceding year. It was necessary to scratch about for crayons, tempera paint, wrapping foil, slippers and sneakers, cotton textiles, and so forth. The customers' interest in color television sets, large refrigerators, freezers, bicycles, and sewing machines also was not fully met, despite steadily increasing deliveries of this merchandise to the stores.

As Frantisek Chval, the first deputy minister of trade of Czech Sr, and other officials reported at their press conference on Wednesday [19 September] that the prospects for market supplies in the last quarter of the year are generally good. It will be possible to evenly meet the customers' interest in meat, most dairy products, fruit of the temperate zone, and fresh vegetables. As far as industrial merchandise is concerned, the selection of footwear and leather fancy goods, household durables and utensils, and sports equipment should be better than last year.

The supplies of textiles, on the other hand, are not likely to fully satisfy customers in the next few months. Although there is generally no shortage of goods in the textile stores, these textiles are mostly of a kind in which the customers show no great interest.

The trade network has already improved its activity in many respects. Nevertheless, it should advance even faster along the path that has been mapped out by being even more uncompromising vis-a-vis the producers and really protecting the customer's interest in all its dealings with them.

ARTICLE CALLS FOR BETTER UTILIZATION OF TRAINING

AU210958 Prague LIDOVA DEMOCRACIE in Czech 19 Sep 84 p 3

["NEL"-signed article in the "Our Note" column: "Education and Qualification"]

[Text] At yesterday's press conference devoted to questions connected with the placement of school graduates and to the utilization of qualifications, Eng M. Kysely, CSSR deputy minister of labor and social affairs, and other participating experts voiced a number of interesting facts and thoughts.

We were interested in one of them in particular -- the interrelationship between education and qualification. Regarding education, it is known what huge resources our society invests in it, and this trend will continue: 60-64 percent of the 14-year-olds are being trained at secondary vocational facilities [uciliste], 36-40 percent at secondary vocation schools and secondary schools [gymnasia], and 15-16 percent of the 18-year-olds then study at university-level schools. These figures have shown themselves to be optimal, and therefore this percentage will essentially be preserved. However, certain difficulties arise when young people are to make use of their education as qualification in practical life. Research reveals that almost 11 percent of the university-level school graduates and more than 20 percent of the secondary school graduates were not making use of their acquired level of education last year. What are the causes of this state of affairs? Enterprises and branches [resorty] but -- of course -- also the young people themselves. We arrive at a surprising paradox -- a certain conservatism among the young, who ought to go where there are difficulties, problems, and obstacles, but who instead sometimes choose a "warm little spot," somewhere sheltered from the wind. Practice shows that school graduates do not always go to the branches for which they were trained, or it looks as if they have been "avoiding" certain localities, in which there is a then shortage of physicians, jurists, or technicians (and the localities avoided do not necessarily have to be the border regions). On the other hand, enterprises and branches should know better their advance needs and requirements for periods of more than, let us say, 5 years, and schools should adhere consistently to the determined quotas. After all, this is the only way to arrive at truly effective cooperation among schools, the production sphere, and the national committees, which know best what their territory needs. But do not we, the parents and adults in general, also have quite a lot to do in this respect? Are we always able to orient young people toward harmonizing as much as possible the social interests and the needs of the national economy with the individual plans and aspirations of youth? The new school act, whose consistent implementation will undoubtedly lead to further improvement of the standard of education, is generally being positively received. But whether we will succeed in making the most of the education provided for the good of the society as a whole is no longer the affair of the school alone.

PRESS URGED TO IMPROVE IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU241525 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Sep 84 p 2

[Luba Zemanova/CTK report: "The Slovak Trade Union Council Deals With Ideological-Education Work; Quality and Impact of Education Are Decisive"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Bratislava -- The ninth session of the Slovak Trade Union Council convened yesterday [20 September] in the presence of Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Proceeding from the resolution adopted by the eighth session of the Central Trade Union Council, the present session appraised the current situation in the implementation of the resolution adopted by the 10th All-Trade Union Congress and of the Slovak congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [URO] in ideological-educational and mass political work of the URO in Slovakia.

Comrade Ludovit Pezlar spoke in the discussion, too. He underscored that the struggle for intensification, for a rapid implementation of science and technology in practice, and for high quality and efficiency is charging our entire educational, ideological, and mass political work with extremely demanding tasks. Another factor that makes the qualitative upsurge of this work a necessity is the current exacerbated international situation. The reactionary forces of imperialism, headed by the present U.S. Government, are striving to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium.

They have unwound a new armament round, they are preparing the first nuclear strike, and they seek to abuse space for their insane plans. The accompanying phenomenon of this policy of military confrontation is the "crusade" against socialism and against all that is progressive in the world. With the aid of various forms of subversion, they are striving to disintegrate the moral and political unity of the populations of the socialist countries. That is why it is necessary to devote extraordinary attention in educational work to uncovering the criminal plans of imperialism and to explaining the peace policy of the socialist world community, headed by the Soviet Union.

THE ATTENTION OF THE URO, JUST AS THE ATTENTION OF THE PARTY AND OF ALL SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, IS CONCENTRATED ON IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL AND PROPAGANDA WORK SO AS TO RAISE IT TO THE LEVEL OF TASKS CONNECTED WITH OUR BUILDING OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM. THESE EFFORTS ARE BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE 15TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION AND OF THE APRIL 1980 SESSION OF THE CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WHICH REPRESENT A LONG-TERM PROGRAM OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK. IT WAS ENRICHED BY THE PROGRAM OF THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS, WHICH WAS ELABORATED FOR SLOVAKIA'S CONDITIONS BY THE 1981 CPSL CONGRESS. In this context Comrade Pezlar stated that certain working places of social sciences and certain editorial offices, particularly those of cultural periodicals, have let these important documents go to seed. "IT IS EASY TO GRASP," HE SAID, "THAT IT IS EXACTLY THE CONCEPT THAT WAS WORKED OUT BY THE LEADING FORCE OF OUR SOCIETY -- THE PARTY -- THAT IS UNITING THE EFFORT OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMPONENTS TO FURTHER DEVELOP EDUCATIONAL WORK, AND IS ONE OF THE MAIN PREREQUISITES OF A HIGHLY EFFICIENT IDEOLOGICAL AND PROPAGANDA INFLUENCE. The effect of the study of articles and analyses which fail to take into account the basic social tasks anchored in the party documents is either negligible or nonexistent. Often such a study disorients rather than correctly orients people. This should be particularly realized by the leading staff of the editorial offices of our cultural magazines and publication houses."

IN DEALING WITH THE ISSUES OF QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND MASS POLITICAL WORK, COMRADE L. PEZLAR STRESSED THAT IT IS A GREAT SHORTCOMING TO UNDERRATE IT AND TO RESORT TO FORMALISM. IF EDUCATIONAL WORK IS TO BE EFFICIENT, A PRINCIPLED ATTITUDE, A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH, PURPOSEFULNESS, BUT ALSO PATIENCE ARE NECESSARY: IT MUST PROCEED FROM SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE.

NIGERIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HUSAK

AU241615 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep (CTK) -- On Thursday, CSSR President Gustav Husak received at Prague Castle Musa Otigba, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the CSSR, for an audience for the presentation of his credentials.

In a discussion, they pointed to the long-standing traditions of Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations and unanimously expressed the conviction that intensifying mutual cooperation in all spheres will represent a contribution to strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The reception was attended by Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR Chancellery of the President, and Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

COMMENT ON SERIOUSNESS OF REAGAN IN UN SPEECH

LD242222 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The general debate of the 39th UN General Assembly began today in New York. U.S. President Ronald Reagan was among the first speakers. Joerg Otto reports:

[Otto] President Reagan closed his half-hour address to the forum of the peoples with quotations from Mahatma Gandhi and Thomas Paine. In contrast to the aggressive style of earlier speeches, in which the Soviet Union was depicted as the empire of evil, this time noticeably mild tones predominated. Reagan repeatedly declared that the United States was ready for negotiations with the Soviet Union. We recognize, the President said literally, that there is no reasonable alternative to negotiations on arms limitation. He suggested periodic consultations, and, in any case, the United States was ready to negotiate on a number of subjects, from the dismantling of the nuclear arsenal and nuclear tests to chemical weapons and space weapons right up to confidence-building measures. The first reactions to the President's UN speech raised for American journalists at least the question of how seriously one can take Reagan's words about his readiness for dialogue with the Soviet Union. The speech in New York, which was broadcast live by American television, should be judged also in light of domestic political aspects, it is said. In the middle of an election campaign for a second term in office in the White House, Reagan wants to get rid of the image of arms fanatic. The appearance before the United Nations was just the opportunity to present himself to the voters as a responsible statesman to whom the question of peace is dear. It is precisely the absence of serious efforts on the part of the Reagan administration to reduce tension that were strongly criticized here in the past few weeks. But even after today's speech one will probably continue to ask questions. For example, if the United States, as Reagan today stressed, regrets that no U.S.-Soviet talks on space weapons took place in Vienna, one must also examine whose fault this is. And it emerges that no less a person than U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stressed only a few days ago that the United States would continue with its plans for the militarization of space, thus disregarding a valid agreement that forbids the development of such weapons systems. A further example: If, as Reagan said, the United States wants to negotiate the reduction of the chemical weapons' arsenal, why then did the President only a fews days ago, in a letter to Congress, demand the production of new chemical weapons? As for the ostensible willingness of the United States for political dialogue in Central America, the President must explain why the United States continues to expand its undeclared war against Nicaragua. Only recently, the U.S. secret service, the CIA, had to admit that it had delivered airplanes that carry out air attacks on targets inside Nicaraguan national territory. What Reagan omitted in his UN speech is also instructive. It is known that the USSR proposed long ago specific, feasible steps to end the arms race; for example, the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, to which the Soviet Union has already unilaterally committed itself. Not a single word in today's speech by the American President was in fact devoted to this.

HONECKER AT NVA, USSR, PPR SOLDIERS' GRADUATION

LD241751 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and of the GDR National Defense Council, received this year's military academy graduates today.

In the State Council building he congratulated the commanders, political and staff officers of the National People's Army (NVA), the border troops, and the other GDR defense and security organs on their results in the GDR's anniversary year.

The general secretary especially warmly congratulated the officers of the Soviet Army, who have completed a study at the highest GDR military training establishment for the first time, and the officers of the Polish Army.

The officers have acquired extensive knowledge of social and military sciences during several years of study at Soviet military academies, the Jaroslav Dabrowski Military Technical Academy of the Polish Army, the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, the Wilhelm Piech Military College, the Military Transportation and Communications System Department at the Friedrich List Transportation College and the Military-Medical Department of the Ernst-Moritz-Arnold University, Griefswald.

The 1984 graduates greeted with tumultous applause and cheers Erich Honecker and members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Premier Willi Stoph, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Army General Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, and Alfred Neumann. Also present were Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police; Paul Verner, chairman of the People's Chamber National Defense Committee; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council; members of the collegium of the Ministry of National Defense and rectors of universities and colleges.

The graduates also warmly welcomed Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Colonel General Aleksey Lisichev, member of the Military Council of the Chief Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and Colonel General Vladimir Merezkov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states in the GDR NVA. Also present were the ambassadors of the USSR and the PPR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov and Maciej Wirowski.

Minister of National Defense Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann reported to the general secretary that the graduates completed their studies with good and very good results.

The minister said these achievements are due above all to party-minded education and class awareness on the part of the military academy cadres of the socialist armed forces. He said he is sure the 1984 graduates will do their utmost to keep the fighting strength and combat readiness of the NVA, the border troops, and the other defense and security organs of the GDR always at the required level.

Honecker Speaks At Reception

LD240248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 24 Sep 84

["Erich Honecker's Toast at Reception for Graduates of Military Academies" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- At a reception for military academy graduates, Erich Honecker said: We are filled with satisfaction over the report submitted by Comrade Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, on the results of the military academy training in 1984.

I would like, on behalf of the GDR state and party leadership and myself personally, to express warm congratulations and recognition for the outstanding achievements.

For the first time officers of the Soviet Army have completed a course of study at the highest military educational establishment in our Republic. On this I warmly congratulate you, dear Soviet comrades, and also the graduates of the fraternal Polish Army.

We have a high regard for the devoted, creative work of the commanders, teaching staff, indeed all the members of the Soviet academies, the Jaroslav Dabrowski Military Technical Academy of the Polish Army, the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, the Wilhelm Pieck Military College, the military transport and communications department at the Friedrich List Transport College and the Department of Military Medicine of the Ernst Moritz-Arndt University, Griefswald. We are proud that in the 35th year of the GDR's existence, academically trained officers who are brought up as communists and who are willing and able to perform highly creative performances in the leadership of the staffs and troops and in the shaping of socialist military cadres are again joining the ranks of the proven comrades. The results you have achieved in your studies fit in with the struggle by our peoples to make the 35th year of the Republic the most successful in its history, under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist avant-garde.

As a result of the revolutionary process of transformation we have in a historically short time created strong, unshakable workers' and peasants' power. With the GDR, a state came into being that is developing forcefully as part of the socialist community and has a good name among the peoples of the world who are working for peace and progress. Its high-capacity economy, based on socialist property, allows for a modern education system, a significant scientific-technical and intellectual-cultural potential, and an exemplary health and social welfare system.

This balance sheet also shows that thanks to the purposeful foreign, security, and military policy of our socialist state, there have been established armed forces, defense and security organs that are ready for action and always in a position to make their contribution to the reliable protection of socialism and peace, at the side of the comrades-in-arms from the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. Our joint efforts have been worthwhile. On the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe an insuperable barrier has been erected against all anticommunist and revanchist adventurers.

Ever since the hour of birth of the GDR, the desire and will for peace have been and continue to be expressed in our unswerving peace policy as a state doctrine which cannot be shaken by anything or anyone. The historical transition which our state embodies is unthinkable without the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people, in which the Soviet Union played the decisive part. In view of the raging anti-Sovietism of our enemies, this world-historic act -- whose 40th anniversary we will be celebrating this May -- provides a renewed opportunity for us to clearly testify to the achievements of the Soviet Union. The close fraternal and indestructible alliance with the USSR is a guarantee for the further realization of the policy for the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace decided at the 10th SED Congress. The people of the GDR and its soldiers thus understand friendship with the land of Lenin increasingly in terms of a matter of conscious action, as a matter close to the heart.

In its indivisible connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people from fascism, we also turn our attention to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact.

In it exists for the first time a military alliance which makes the protection of peace its highest dictate and the determining motive for all its actions. This alliance of socialist states is a decisive factor in thwarting all plans of the aggressive imperialist circles, a guarantor for the fact that Europe is experiencing the longest period of peace in its modern history. It demonstrates that socialism needs peace and creates peace.

We attach the greatest significance to further strengthening and improving the Warsaw Pact organization as a firm foundation of the socialist community of states, as a center for coordinating socialist peace policy, as the embodiment of socialist brother-in-arms.

In this respect I would again like to stress that thanks to the efforts of the USSR and all fraternal states, socialism is based on a developed peace strategy that provides answers for the major problems that concern mankind today. This aim is served by the proposals of the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and the Moscow Declaration of leading representatives of socialist states, as well as the new USSR initiative for negotiations onthe prevention of the militarization of outer space. These proposals have the utmost topicality. They are on the table and await a constructive stance on the part of the leading NATO states.

We will not let up in our efforts to solve all problems by means of negotiation. At the same time we recognize that peace is not a gift from heaven but the outcome of a tireless, principled struggle, in which the socialist armed forces, playing the part of a peace-maintaining and peace-compelling force, have an important role. The "Shield-84" exercise provided renewed impressive proof that the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces and the NVA as a socialist coalition army, are equal to the tasks.

The socialist military coalition bears growing responsibility in view of the declared aim of the most aggressive interest groups of the United States and NATO to halt the process of national and social libeartion in the world, to throw back socialism and to destroy it. Imperialist world hegemony, with the United States occupying the dominant position, is to be reestablished. They are prepared to employ any means to this end, including military force. This course of confrontation endangers the existence of mankind. Never before since the end of World War II has peace been so threatened as today.

Those who are responsible for this do in fact pay lip-service to peace. However, if one observes their actions closely one quickly recognizes that the aim is to mislead peoples. The demagogic slogan of "Peace in freedom" as understood by Reagan and his entourage is a futile attempt to misuse the highest of all human rights, the right to peace and life, as an alibi for the crusade against communism, which has in the meantime developed into a crusade against the whole world. In particular those in power in the United States at present are intensifying preparations for a war on the ground, in the water, in the air, as well as in space, are fanning conflicts in all regions of the earth, and are openly or clandestinely opposing everyone who refuses to accept their dangerous plans. These facts -- and not least the present NATO maneuvers -- show with what disregard for peace and brutality the imperialist concept of threatening with war is pursued.

We find it particularly alarming that the FRG Government supports this course unconditionally. No protestations can disguise the fact that, with the deployment of American medium-range missiles, for the first time since World War II there is again the threat of war from German soil, namely that of the FRG.

Who should then be surprised that in such a climate extreme right-wing forces see their chance?

In the camp of the forces that run the state in the FRG, extremists are speaking out with increasing insolence, and openly nationalistic and revanchist slogans are being proclaimed, even by members of the government. Instead of allowing realism and reason to holdsway, commitments to the U.S. first-strike strategy are given, and irresponsible soap-box speeches about the allegedly open "German question" are made.

We view this with great concern, because relations between the GDR and FRG are of great importance for peace and the security of the peoples in Europe. It is a fact that sensible relations between the two German states have a beneficial effect on safeguarding peace, while their disruption increases international tensions. The key question of relations between the GDR and the FRG is and will remain safeguarding peace.

We state again that together with all peace forces we are determined to spare no effort in order that the path to detente be opened again. The extremists will not last forever. Socialism cannot be blackmailed either politically or economically. We are able and determined to maintain the strategic military balance, one of the most significant achievements of real socialism, as an important condition for safeguarding peace. The imperialist striving for military superiority has no chance.

Peace must be strong in our time. It is not hopes but deeds that make it safer. The recent visits by party and state leaders to the Ground Forces and the People's Navy strengthened our certainty that the protection of socialism and peace is also in good hands with the GDR NVA solders.

Dear comrade graduates: We have high expectations of you. In future you will be standing at the decisive sectors of the struggle for a high level of fighting strength and combat readiness in the Army and Navy. You have prepared yourselves thoroughly for this during your studies. Now the practical examinations must be passed. The first priority is that as communists you must actively in its basic organizaton, and always rely on the party collectively.

I especially want to emphasize to you that socialist leadership of the troops is always and primarily work with people. All your efforts in the struggle for high fighting strength and combat readiness will succeed to the degree that you are able to steel the troops ideologically and to mobilize them on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and in firm trust in the policy of the party and in boundless devotion to the cause of socialism and communism for the fulfillment of the class task. Do everything possible for the further flourishing of socialist comradeship-in-arms, especially with the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, for the realible fulfillment of one's own tasks in the class and armed alliance and for ever closer cooperation of the fraternal armies in the coalition of the Warsaw Pact community.

In your work you should always act in accordance with the precept of continually learning more and especially of seeking support from the latest knowledge of socialist military science and the inestimable experience of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Applying all your knowledge and ability to achieve outstanding results in political and battle training, while on duty and in combat and border service, to steel the political morale and the psychology of the troops and to develop their sense of responsibility and their combat determination and will to victory.

Erich Honecker ended his speech with a toast to the SED, the socialist homeland, the GDR, the unshakeable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the firm class comradeship and comradeship-in-arms with the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states and to the invincible strength of socialism and peace.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW PACT MILITARY OFFICIAL

LD241335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and of the GDR National Defense Council, received on Monday the newly appointed representative of the High Command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the GDR's National People's Army, Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov.

During the cordial meeting Erich Honecker congratulated Col Gen Meretskov on his appointment to the new post and wished him much success in his responsible activity in the interests of further strengthening the socialist class and arms alliance. Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Deputy Defense Ministers Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Fritz Streletz attended the meeting at the State Council.

NAUMANN OPENS STUDY YEAR: REAGAN PEACE ILLUSION

AU241540 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 21 Sep 84 p 5

["From" the speech by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, at a bezirk party aktiv conference in Berlin's Palace of the Republic on 20 September]

[Excerpt] The significance of the GDR as a mainstay of peace and a solid bulwark in the heart of Europe becomes all the more evident in a situation in which, as Erich Honecker stated in his most recent interview, "for the first time since World War II, the danger of war again emanates from German soil, that is, from FRG territory." Even though nobody threatens Western Europe and the FRG, the USSR is being threatened from FRG territory by U.S. nuclear missiles.

The Whole Truth About the Culprits

As is well known, through the fault of U.S. imperialism and that of other imperialist states, there has been an increase in tensions in international relations, in confrontation and in another round of the arms race. In view of all this, it is the primary task of the party study year to propagate the whole truth about it all -- as Comrade Erich Honecker stated at the seventh session of the Central Committee: "the one whose policy jeopardizes the existence of peoples, and the one who leaves nothing undone to avert the danger of mankind's self-destruction in a nuclear inferno."

The international situation has been most seriously burdened by the irresponsible arms drive and the confrontation course of the U.S. Administration and other aggressive NATO forces. Mankind is being more and more unscrupulously exposed to the danger of a nuclear inferno. But the world of today is different from that of 1914 and 1939. There is not only a need but also a realistic chance to again reverse the deterioration of international relations and to lead them onto the road of detente.

U.S. Policy of Sanctions Turned Into a Failure

What is the basis of this certainty? It is based on both the objective course of international developments and on those forces that are willing and able to halt the dangerous confrontation course.

As is well known, during his presidency Reagan wanted to establish a "Pax Americana." But a soberminded assessment in the middle of the eighties -- planned by him as an American decade -- reveals that U.S. foreign policy was rather extraordinarily unsuccessful.

As far as Europe is concerned, the United States would like to present the start of the stationing of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe as a victory. But what was achieved with this "victory?" Despite the stationing and despite the approval of immense military appropriations, the Reagan administration was unable to alter the balance of power. In agreement with the GDR, the Soviet Union undertook appropriate countermeasures to the extent required. The military strategic equilibrium, which is such an important achievement for preserving and securing peace, was maintained.

Its policy of "sanctions" against economic East-West cooperation turned into a humiliating defeat as was proved, for example, by the failure of the sanctions imposed by the President on the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

We Stand Firmly at Cuba's Side

The military, malevolent policy of the U.S. Administration now also subjects the fraternal Cuban people to a severe test. In this dangerous situation, our Cuban comrades, during the visit of a SED delegation to Cuba, received with particular satisfaction the assurance expressed by Comrade Erich Honecker in a personal message to Comrade Fidel Castro: Our party, the entire GDR people, will unflinchingly stand at the side of the fraternal Cuban people, whatever international development arises.

Precisely in view of the 39th UN General Assembly session now taking place, it is valid to recall the since Reagan took office, the United States is more isolated in the UN Organization than ever.

In the past few months the White House has felt compelled to change its tactics and to resort to "more peaceful" demagoguery in Reagan's foreign policy appearances.

We must not indulge in any illusions: Reagan's words of peace are not underpinned by any practical policy measures. Illusions about imperialism, playing down the danger emanating from it, would be the most dangerous attitude at present. We must further enhance our vigilance absolutely.

Only on the basis of preservation of the military-strategic balance can the dangerous development of events in the world be averted and the slipping of the world into a nuclear catastrophe halted. First and foremost, it is important to make clear to those imperialist forces which only understand the language of strength that, when unleashing a military conflict, they must include in their calculations the risk of their own immediate extinction, and that in view of the power of socialism the aspiration to military-strategic superiority is futile.

We know well that a long struggle is required to reverse the negative development of the international situation and to enforce a return to detente.

The struggle for peaceful coexistence required the continuation of our policy of active dialogue with all those forces that display the common sense and goodwill to contribute to the preservation and securing of peace. What is important is a broad "coalition of common sense," in which all realistically minded forces in the world rally in the struggle to avert the danger of a nuclear war.

In accordance with the foreign policy jointly pursued with the Soviet Union and among the socialist fraternal countries, we are contributing with all our strength to make common sense and goodwill determining factors in world politics, at a very sensitive stage of international relations in central Europe and in such a dangerous situation, in which the main Western power is pushing the arms race and rejecting constructive dialogue by not recognizing the principle of equality and equal security.

The visits by Palme, Papandreou, and Craxi to the GDR are examples of trustful dialogue which helps to re-attain certain aspects of the policy of peaceful coexistence and to prevent further spread of the damage caused by the stationing of U.S. missiles in accordance with the United States' aggressive plans.

As is well known, the GDR entered world history with the firm resolve never to permit war to again emanate from German soil. We can state this with full responsibility for the GDR, despite the present exacerbated international situation. Unfortunately, the same does not apply to the FRG that has downgraded itself to a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles and cruise missiles against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. And thus, our party general secretary, Erich Honecker, was compelled to note in his interview on topical problems of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy that: "There is justified concern in the world about the development in the FRG...."

"The 50 million dead of World War II, the victims of German militarism and revanchism are a warning. It is a plain obligation for us to remain loyal to the oath we took in 1945 and never ignore the fact that influential forces exist in the FRG for whom a positive development toward a halt of the arms race, peaceful coexistence, and predictable international relations, goes against the grain." Now that these forces are again blowing the "rusty trumpet of revanchism" more intensely and propagating a "reunification of Germany within the borders of 1937," this is last but not least intended to counteract the FRG public's growing perception of the dangers of an arms drive and confrontation course and to ideologically protect the policy of strength against socialism.

History has shown that all the babble of the politicians in Bonn about reunification is 35 years late and that it is absolutely deceptive.

GDR Fulfills Tasks in Its Combat Sector

From the struggle for the defense of peace our party has always taken its demanding share in implementing the concerted peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states. We are reliably fulfilling the tasks resulting from all this and in the future, too, we will assert our responsibility in the international communist and workers movement in the sector assigned to us and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. We will do this more than ever now, since a new situation has emerged as a result of the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe.

10-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PRC

LD171753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- An agreement between the GDR and China on economic cooperation and a protocol on the formation of a committee for cooperation in economic affairs and foreign trade, as well as science and technology, was signed on Monday in Berlin.

The documents were signed by Horst Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister, and Mrs Chen Muhua, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Yang Chengxu, acting PRC charge d'affaires, was present.

With the conclusion of these agreements, which run for a period of 10 years, the GDR and PRC express their interest in further developing economic cooperation on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual benefit. They reached agreement to increase foreign trade by including new areas -- among other things the sale and purchase of licenses and reciprocal supplies and services.

With the formation of a committee for economic cooperation the exchange of goods will be furthered and the implementation of agreements concluded between both countries supported and controlled.

On Monday in Berlin talks began between government delegations of the GDR and the PRC. The talks are headed by Minister Soelle and Mrs Chen Muhua. In the course of the talks the state of economic relations and measures for the expansion of scientific-technological cooperation and trade were discussed.

In 1984 the GDR is exporting to China mainly products from its engineering industry -- for example the W-50 truck, agricultural machinery, wagons, scientific instruments, and motorcycles, as well as chemical and metallurgical products. Among other things it is importing mining, agricultural, and light industrial products.

SINDERMANN, SPANISH SENATE PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

LD242342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Madrid, 24 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation from the GDR People's Chamber headed by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Madrid on today for an official visit of several days to Spain. It was invited by the president of the Spanish Senate, Jose Federico de Carvajal, who welcomed the delegation cordially at Madrid-Barajas Airport. The delegation is composed of deputies from the SED, the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany, Christian Democratic Union of Germany, Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, and National Democratic Party of Germany.

This afternoon there were initial official talks between Horst Sindermann and Jose Federico de Carvajal. Sindermann stressed the need for and the usefulness of the contacts between parliaments and parliamentarians of states with different social orders in view of the dangerously aggravated international situation. The two men agreed that political dialogue played an important role in the efforts for preserving peace in Europe and the world.

Horst Sindermann stressed that the visit to Spain would deepen the existing useful contacts between the parliaments of the two states and was an expression of the GDR's readiness to hold constructive political dialogue in the interests of improving the international climate.

There were numerous corresponding starting points between their parliaments in the matter of maintaining and safeguarding peace. Horst Sindermann noted that among other things the two countries endorsed the appeal of the six heads of state and government and other acceptable proposals for the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe and other parts of the earth.

Horst Sindermann stressed that the GDR was interested in developing and further expanding relations between Spain and the GDR in all sectors. He said this was evidence of the possibility for peaceful coexistence of states and peoples.

The GDR's guideline in its practical policy was that the negative development of the international situation could and must be reversed.

Jose Federico de Varvajal expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded to him during his visit to the GDR. He said that at a time when there was a shortage of gestures of understanding and friendship, special importance attached to parliamentary relations between Spain and the GDR and to relations between parliaments and parliamentarians in general. Particularly in view of the present tense situation contacts could have a beneficial effect on detente, peace, and understanding among peoples. He also stressed the need to make a contribution above and beyond political dialogue so that the missiles in Europe could be dismantled.

ANDREOTTI STATEMENT ON EAST-WEST DIALOGUE CITED

AU241315 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Rome (ADN) -- The necessity of creating mutual trust between the blocs was stressed by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti before the foreign political commission of the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Thursday.

It is necessary to promote better understanding for the opposing positions to again bring about a constructive East-West dialogue, he stated. Italy is working for this aim. The Italian Government attaches great importance to the forthcoming talks of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and President Reagan.

The Italian foreign minister termed strategic nuclear and space weapons, the global banning of chemical weapons, and the reduction of the armed forces in central Europe as important subjects for East-West dialogue. Italy supports all possible progress in these fields. According to Andreotti, the Stockholm conference and the inclusion of the principle of the renunciation of force as a subject of the Stockholm negotiations, for which Italy has actively worked, are of particular significance.

In his concluding address at the commission meeting Giulio Andreotti objected to the criticism of his recent statements on the question of Europe's borders and the existence of two German states. The foreign minister called the polemic unjust and declared that he did not say anything heretical. At the same time, he stressed the right to the development of relations with countries that think in different ways. Belonging to an alliance system, Andreotti continued, does not mean throwing away one's common sense or putting it on ice.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CANADA'S MULRONEY

LD181747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1034 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR is prepared to more effectively develop and strengthen cooperation with Canada in the service of securing world peace and for the benefit of both states and nations. This was emphasized by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a congratulatory telegram to Brian Mulroney on the occasion of his appointment as Canadian prime minister. Erich Honecker expressed the view that the fruitful relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and Canada, as well as the trusting political dialogue between their leading representatives based on joint interests, would receive further impetus.

FISCHER, MPR'S DUGERSUREN SPEAK AT BERLIN DINNER

LD182307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR and Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Mangalyn Dugersuren, reaffirmed the steady development of close and truly fraternal relations between their countries and peoples. During a dinner given by Oskar Fischer for his Mongolian visitors in Berlin today, both sides proposed toasts in which they paid tribute to their complete agreement in all questions discussed.

Oskar Fischer said: "The tenor of the GDR's foreign policy in the struggle for peace remains to contribute to the strengthening of the socialist community, to its unity and cohesion, and to encourage all forces that want to prevent a nuclear holocaust. It is not suprising, indeed, revealing, that remarks relating to realities in the interest of future security and peace have lately provoked a furious reaction among certain circles in the FRG. The following observation seems pertinent: The citizens of our state, by their outstanding performance in recent weeks and months, have proved that they will permit no one to reverse the turning-point in European history initiated by the founding of the first German worker-peasant state."

Oskar Fischer continued: "The German question has been resolved with the emergence of two German states, independent of one another and with contrary social systems, which, moreoever, belong to different alliances. Nothing remains open here, neither borders nor anything else. With the founding of the GDR, peace was given more than a chance -- it received a secure home in the heart of Europe; and that also applies to socialism."

The minister referred to the danger of a nuclear world conflagration and pointed to the program put forward by the socialist states to reverse the dangerous course of events. He emphasized that the GDR is working patiently and tenaciously to implement this program alongside the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. At the same time it will make its contribution to preserve the military-strategic balance. "Our agreed foreign policy is aimed at creating a broad coalition of good sense to thwart the disastrous course of confrontation and war preparations." The GDR had done much for this, as shown by Erich Honecker's meeting with leading politicians and personages of numerous countries.

The GDR respects and fully supports the manifold initiatives the MPR is undertaking in the interests of security and peace in Asia and the Pacific region. Its latest proposal of July 1984 for the adoption in the United Nations of a declaration on the "right of the peoples to peace" is in keeping with the times and corresponds most deeply to the interests of all peace-loving forces. In conclusion, Oskar Fischer praised the successful cooperation for the mutual benefit of both states and peoples. "The GDR remains in firm and friendly alliance with the MPR," Fischer stressed.

In his toast, the Mongolian foreign minister replied: "The great successes of the people of the GDR, which stands vigilant and reliable on socialism's western border and that repels the hostile machinations of imperialist and revanchist forces, are an important contribution to the strengthening of the power of real socialism." He paid tribute to the close cooperation with the GDR, and said: "Our modern factories and institutions, erected with the assistance of the GDR, are making an important contribution to the creation of the material and technical basis of socialism in our country."

The minister reaffirmed the determination of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the government, and the people of the MPR to consolidate and deepen the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community.

"Like the other fraternal countries, our party and government are also of the opinion that in the present international situation it is most important to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and to expand their cooperation."

Mangalyn Dugersuren condemned the crusade by the most reactionary imperialist forces against socialism and U.S. attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. "In western Europe and also in some parts of Asia they are deploying first-strike weapons and are thus increasing the danger of a nuclear war. They are trying, through encouragement of the militaristic and revanchist forces on these two continents, to destroy the foundations of peace created by the victory over fascism and militarism in World War II. All this threatens world peace."

But, the foreign minister said, there are forces that are in a position to curb those obsessed with war. Here the countries of the socialist community, which stand at the head of all peace-loving forces, are playing the decisive role. His country consistently supports the efforts of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal countries for international detente and for averting the danger of a nuclear war.

"Our government is at pains to contribute to the creation in Asia of an atmosphere of joint struggle for mutual trust and reciprocal understanding, for the pervention of the threat of war and of aggression." This is the goal of the proposal for the signing of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the countries of Asia and the Pacific region submitted by the 18th MPRP Congress. His government regards it as important to have the UN General Assembly reaffirm the right of peoples to peace.

FINLAND TO RECEIVE RESTITUTION PAYMENTS

DW250543 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 24 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Helsinki (DPA) -- The GDR is prepared to make restitution payments for Finnish property that has been taken over by East Berlin since 1945. According to the Finnish Foreign Ministry, an agreement on this subject will be signed in East Berlin in early October. Negotiations between the two countries on the restitutions demanded by Helsinki were begun in 1979. About 20 Western states, including the United States and Canada, have repeatedly asked the GDR to make restitution payments for property. Finland is the first state with which the GDR will make such an agreement.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH SYNOD MEETS IN GREIFSWALD

Synod Describes Peace Issue

LD212307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Rostock, 21 Sep (ADN) -- The Fourth Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR convened today in Greifswald for its fourth meeting. During the 5 days of discussions in the Jakobi Church, the synod members from eight regional churches will discuss a report by the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders in the GDR and questions related to the future activity of Evangelical Churches in the GDR. Several of the talks are based on the motto "The Christian responsibility for the creation."

In its report to the synod, the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders in the GDR spoke about aspects of its work in the theological and ecumenical field, and of life in the communities.

It paid tribute to the continuity of realistic relations between state and church that had evolved. One could speak of a "basic trust between state and church." The leadership body describes as a continuous joint task in society "the fashioning of coexistence between Christians and Marxists, church and state, in spite of different religious or philosophical, fundamental decisions. The learning process of the past 35 years showed that it is possible to treat points of difference in a businesslike way, and to find constructive solutions. This is the basis for setting joint tasks, such as securing peace and providing help for people."

The peace witness and peace service of the church are described in detail, and the rejection of the spirit, logic, and practice of deterrence is renewed. "With the development of space weapons and plans for their stationing, there currently exists an acute danger that the system of deterrence is advancing into a new technical and spatial dimension."

The report outlines the GDR's approach to international developments and notes: "Many Christians in this country see an encouraging sign in the policy of dialogue and of the coalition of reason, as pursued by the GDR Government since autumn 1983 with the aim of limiting damage caused by stationing new nuclear missiles.

In the evening, Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church issues, gave a reception for participants in the meeting of the synod.

Conscientious Objectors Praised

LD212209 Hamburg DPA in German 1542 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Greifswald, 21 Sep (DPA) -- The Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders in the GDR, in its report to Synod of the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches in Greifswald on Friday (21 September), stresses the importance of tolerance, moral courage, and trust within society. It refers to the connection between external and internal peace and applies the notion of "a coalition of good sense" to this sphere. It says: "The efforts to establish a coalition of good sense and to create trust and the desire to put unity above division are equally applicable to the coexistence of people within a society. Here, too, the aim must be to promote the emergence and operation of such virtues of peace as tolerance, the ability to deal with conflicts, and the capacity for mutual understanding. To this we should add a special domestic virtue: moral courage."

The report comments on the wave of emigration from the GDR last spring. It says that it had different causes, often interlinked, ranging from what were felt to be inadequate travel opportunities, negative experiences in the GDR, and unresolved personal problems, to a fascination with affluence. While there is no cause to dramatize the problem, it should still be taken seriously. The church welcomes the continuation of existing arrangements for visitors travel and the clarification of "reasonable expatriation requests."

The report praises the decision of conscripts who opt for unarmed military service in construction units as a "witness of obedience to the faith." The church leadership supports all who take such a decision on grounds of conscience; but says there should be no playing off of one decision based on conscience against a different conscientious decision. The construction soldiers have made many people reflect on their responsibility for peace. The church owes a debt of gratitude to these men for giving practical expression to the witness of peace.

Officials Discuss Freer Travel

LD222038 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Greifswald, 22 Sep (DPA) -- At the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches Synod in Greifswald today, hope was expressed for improved travel opportunities for GDR citizens. Manfred Stolpe, deputy chairman of the church federation, expressed "quite personally the hope" of additions to the occasions when visits could be made on urgent family matters and to the circle of people entitled to make them.

According to Stolpe, the question of travel opportunities is a concern to many people in the GDR, but one that depends on many factors. There were "numerous foreign policy and domestic considerations." Alluding to remarks by politicians in West Germany, Stolpe added: "Casual remarks about reunification are extremely damaging in this question." Stolpe also expressed the view that a decision to this question "in this, the 35th year of our Republic, would be an expression of trust, an expression of the stability of the state and its desire for peace, and a measure which would meet with the full agreement of many people."

Earlier, Vicar Oswald Wutzke from Gartz on the Oder said restrictions on travel opportunities created "great frustration, disappointment and bitterness." A state "which is so stable and so sovereign simply does not need this." The church leadership should make representations to the government to do more in this area than previously. This would "Lord knows be a present to mark the 35th anniversary of our Republic," said Wutzke.

The chairman of the church federation and bishop of Saxony, Johannes Hempel, said in the discussion of the relationship between state and church that following a long tradition of mistrust, a fundamental trust had been built up. In his opinion, the government had learned that Christians and churches were not enemies of socialism. The churches had learned that the socialist state does not on principle want to force them out of society or practice "euthanasia" on them. However, Hempel also suggested that in view of the international problems and the pressures within the power systems, the question on the part of the state for the "need to examine" its church policy could gain more ground than in quiet times.

TISCH MEETS WITH AFGHAN TRADE UNION LEADER

LD241423 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- The trade unions of the GDR and Afghanistan have condemned the aggressive course of the United States and her NATO allies, which are creating serious dangers to peace in the world and thus the existence of mankind through their irresponsible policy of confrontation and arms race. Today it is more urgent than ever that everything be done to intensify the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente and achieve broad cooperation among all forces that desire preserving peace, in a coalition of reason and goodwill. This was underlined by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB, and 'Abdol Satar Pordeli, general director of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions (CCATU), in Berlin Monday.

'Abdol Satar Pordeli outlined the Afghan people's complex struggle to consolidate and further expand the April revolution's achievements in the face of bitter resistance from the internal and external reaction.

He referred to the CCATU's numerous activities to increase the trade unions' contribution to the development of a new, democratic society. Strength and confidence for the lofty aims flow to the working people of Afghanistan from the close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal states.

Tisch explained the contribution made by the GDR, firmly united with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to the solution of the most pressing current problem - - preventing a nuclear catastrophe. In this connection, he outlined the GDR trade unions' tasks and underlined that the struggle to maintain and preserve peace is a basic concern of trade unions. The trade union chairmen also discussed deepening bilateral relations between the FDGB and the CCATU.

HAGER ADDRESSES ACADEMIC CEREMONY IN HALLE

LD242356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Halle, 24 Sep (ADN) -- In the 35th year of its existence the GDR has considerable material resources, economic efficiency, scientific-technological achievement, and considerable potential in regard to educational and cultural achievement. This was said by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at an academic ceremony today at which Leuna-Merseburg Techincal Univeristy in Halle Bezirk celebrated the 150th anniversary of Carl Schorlemmer's birth. The university, founded in 1954, bears the name of this important German chemist and comrade-in-arms of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

What has been achieved is the result and basis of continual and dynamic economic growth and a comprehensive social policy program, Kurt Hager said. He described the efficient use of material resources and intellectual potential as the basic condition for further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. "Flexible reaction to social needs and foreign trade requirements and the systematic renewal of products, technologies, and processes must characterize the further economic development of our country."

The tasks resulting from this require a high standard of education and qualifications of the working people, Kurt Hager stressed. Science, education, and culture constitute a unit. Science created the conditions for a qualitative increase in the educational level. It also at the same time depended on high performances in the educational system. Culture, he added, deepened understanding of the values that matter in life and thus created the impulses for creative thought and action.

The specific quality of the scientific-technological revolution is expressed in the fact that it affects not only parts but the entire breadth of the economy and all other social spheres. For socialism, science and technological achievements are the source of social progress for the enrichment of the lives of the working people.

STOPH, OTHERS HONOR FIRST PRIME MINISTER

LD211426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0758 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- To mark the 20th anniversary of the death of Otto Grotewohl, on Friday morning members of the GDR party and state leadership paid tribute to the first prime minister of the GDR by laying bunches of flowers at the Memorial of Socialists in Berlin-Friendrichsfelde.

At Otto Grotewohl's last resting place the memory of the outstanding German working class leader and statesman was honored by SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, and Egon Krenz; Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; other members of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers; and Grotewohl's son, Hans.

They were joined by delegations of the FDJ and institutions and collectives that bear the name "Otto Grotewohl."

HAGER, KRENZ ATTEND SESSION ON LITERATURE

LD231941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- GDR literature, as a component of the history of the country, has never been "merely belletristic commentary, but one of the social achievements." This was said by Hermann Kant, president of the GDR Writers' Union, during a reading to mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR, which was held today in the Berlin Congress Hall.

GDR citizens treat books and their authors with respect, said Kant. "And when I say citizens, I mean not least those who stand at the head of our state. Whomever writes in this country can reckon on indifference from no one." What is taken seriously can only gain in character.

Kurt Hager and Egon Krenz, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, and members of the SED Central Committee Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR culture minister, and Ursula Ragwit, head of the Central Committee Culture Department, took part in the event, which features the works of 35 authors.

In addition to Hermann Kant, readings were made by Max Walter Schulz, Stephan Hermlin, Erik Neutsch, Guenther Ruecker, Guenter Goerlich, and Helmut Sakowski from their own writings and those of significant GDR writers like Anna Seghers and Bertolt Brecht.

BRIEFS

SOVIET PETROLEUM MINISTER VISITS -- On 20 September Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received for a friendly talk Viktor Fedorov, USSR minister of petroleum refining and the petrochemical industry, who is participating in the 59th meeting of the Permanent CEMA Commission for Oil and Gas Industry in Gera. The two men praised the comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the sector of chemistry and chemical plant construction and discussed questions of further cooperation both on a bilateral and multilateral basis. Fedorov stressed the GDR contribution to the development of the petroleum of the USSR through the export of complete plants for the petroleum processing and petrochemical industry of the USSR. [Summary [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 84 p 6 AU]

REAGAN DELIVERS 'MORE RESTRAINED' SPEECH AT UN

LD241952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Ronald Reagan, as first speaker in the general debate of the UN General Assembly, made a speech this afternoon which was more restrained in tone than his earlier declarations. Our New York correspondent Elemer Csak briefly outlines the American President's speech:

[Csak] America has restored its power, strengthened its allinace system, and is ready for constructive talks with the USSR. This was said by Ronald Reagan as he summed up in one sentence the foreign policy line of the Washington administration. Once again, before the UN General Assembly, the American President stressed his country's desire for peace. He spoke about the solution of international problems through negotiated, diplomatic means, and he conspicuously refrained from making any anti-Soviet attacks. Instead of stressing opposition, on this occasion Reagan proposed that the USSR and the United States hold regular consultations on the settlement of regional problems. He called for measures to be taken to reduce the stockpiles of weapons and for the coordination at government level of the issues to be discussed, including military development plans.

The American President welcomed the Soviet proposal for the banning of weapons in space and expressed his regret that talks had not yet gotten underway in Vienna. At the same time he once again extended the agenda of the talks to include all types of weapons. As for the Soviet proposal for a moratorium, his reply was that the measures designed to bring about a limitation should be determined in the course of the talks.

The American President made no concrete initiatives for halting the nuclear arms race, but his speech prominently featured expressions such as a new beginning, fresh approach, negotiated solution, cooperation, and joint action.

Reagan spoke in a similar spirit about regional problems. He called for diplomatic steps to be taken in Central America, the Middle East, and Afghanistan, in the case of the last without even referring to the USSR.

Ronald Reagan's entire 25-minute speech at the United Nations was relayed live by several large American television companies, thereby reflecting the general view that the President's latest appeal for peace was addressed at least as much to the American electorate as to the United Nations.

ENTERPRISE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CRITICIZED

LD241343 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The presidium of the Municipal and Local Economy Workers Trade Union has been discussing the next phase of the economic reform, or, to use the proper jargon, the further development of the economic management system. Janos Fodor reports:

[Begin Fodor recording] It's all the same to me: Patyolat [state laundry enterprise] and the dry cleaning cooperative both clean by suit. They work well at both places, complete the job in 3 days, and the price is about the same. So whichever I choose I gain, and this is probably why I have never considered why Patyolat operates with a loss and the cooperative makes a profit. I use this example not to hurt the Patyolat enterprise but to illustrate that the time has come for the economic management system at enterprises where the workers belong to the Municipal and Local Economy Workers Trade Union to be further developed.

But what should change? The system of enterprise management, says the trade unions. As it is well known, from 1 January 1985 the current system, the so-called state controlled and administered enterprise system, will be supplemented by two new forms: enterprises run by an enterprise council and those run by an elected leadership.

I cannot, of course, predict whether -- to stay with the current example -- such a change would be beneficial to Patyolat. However, we already know which enterprises will be affected by the further development of the enterprise management system. Let's briefly list those that will not be affected: Enterprises providing a public service and those falling under the budget will remain under state-administered control. In other words, real estate management, refuse collection, chimney sweeping, burial, collection of payment for public services and heating will take place in the same organizational form as before.

In the councils' industrial and contracting enterprises, market conditions will be the dominant force. Therefore, the introduction of new forms of enterprise management that ensure great independence is justified in these enterprises. Hence, the trade union recommends the form run by an enterprise council for all enterprises employing more than 500 people. The best option for smaller enterprises producing goods appears to be the form run by an elected leadership.

What can we expect for the consumer and service enterprises? Patyolat belongs to this category, as do, of course, hairdressers and small enterprises involved with telecommunications, and the list goes on. I quote the trade union's opinion: The enterprises' internal life must be renewed. After a thorough analysis our opinion is that, due to the relative supply obligation and the still excessively high consumer subsidies, the president state-administered form should be maintained in the Patyolat enterprises, while the most appropriate new form should be introduced at other service and consumer enterprises. [end recording]

As far as I know, no self-respecting journalist has talked about Patyolat for several years. However, at the moment we are not really talking about Patyolat: The point is that something that operates efficiently and even makes a fat profit everywhere else in the world is hopelessly unprofitable in Hungary. The fact that Patyolat enterprises will remain under state administrative control means another postponement of a real solution and not a genuine development.

HAVASI, OTHERS MEET SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD242307 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Members of parliament Tommy Franzen and Hans Petterson, members of the parliamentary faction of the Swedish leftwing party -- Communists, visited Hungary September 14-24 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The two politicians studied the party's economic policy and the improvement of economic management. Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met the delegation.

Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, Laszlo Ballai, head of the HSWP CC's Department of Economic Policy, and Fernec Solyom, secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions also met the visiting politicians.

TONE OF REAGAN UN SPEECH 'POSITIVE SIGN'

LD250903 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] World agencies in their reports give top prominence to the debate at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States took the floor yesterday. Here is a report by Maksymilian Berezowski, our Washington correspondent:

The speech by President Reagan, who ordered his public relations agents to smooth out his recent slogan of "the evil empire" and for the first time since taking up the presidency began talking about peaceful competition with the USSR, has been called an invitation to a duet at the United Nations. According to opinion here, the President's words so far are hanging in midair. The change in tone is a positive sign, but unless it is followed by a change in policy it remains a passing gesture. This passing gesture is connected with the forthcoming election, and decisions on policy changes have not yet been taken. As is said here, Reagan wants to refute charges that he is toying with nuclear war.

UN observers refrain from further comment until the Reagan-Gromyko meeting at the White House, because the President's remarks about the need for a new chapter in international relations and about what amounts almost to a partnership with the USSR are accompanied by attempts to gain military advantage and to speak from a position of strength. Courting the United Nations is accompanied by the threat to abandon UNESCO, one of the most important UN departments. I should think that this is the reason for the cautious reception to Reagan's speech by the General Assembly. I noticed that several times he stopped as though awaiting applause, which did not follow.

Despite his encouragement yesterday for a reduction of tension and for removing economic restrictions, the American policy of restrictions against Poland, propaganda aggressiveness, and the avoidance of normalization of Polish-American relations on a realistic basis still continues.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES 'BAD' U.S. RELATIONS

AU241000 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 84 pp 3-4

[Unattributed article: "Concerning American-Polish Relations"]

[Text] Current relations between the United States and Poland are, to put it mildly, bad. The Ronald Reagan administration has brought them to their lowest level in 65 years, in other words since 1919, when both countries established diplomatic relations.

Tension between Washington and Warsaw has never before assumed such sharp and protracted forms. In many respects, today's state of affairs is worse than it was at the beginning of the fifties. The state of affairs at that time was mainly the result of the deterioration in East-West relations. Today, Poland has been singled out, so to speak, and has become the country in the socialist community that is the most sharply persecuted by America. Wherever the United States has been able to harm Poland, it has done so. The United States still acts to Poland's detriment wherever it can.

Trade between the United States and Poland has fallen drastically. Diplomatic channels have been impaired. There have been no ambassadors in either country for some time. Cultural and scientific exchange and the once lively tourist traffic has been seriously disrupted. The propaganda aggression of subversive U.S. Polish-language radio services is being waged with unprecedented intensity.

This situation has prevailed long enough to make one begin to differentiate between an ad hoc, and at times outright hysterical reaction by the United States to its own failure in Poland on the one hand, and an anti-Polish concept which is assuming an increasingly clear shape among foreign policy-determining circles in Washington on the other.

Therefore, the point this time is not verbal polemics, because verbal polemics cannot bring anything new. The point this time is a sum of basic political and economic facts from which the Polish authorities and the entire society must draw conclusions.

The PPR is an inseparable part of Europe and the world. It is most keenly interested in a return to detente, fruitful East-West dialogue, and a halt to the arms race. It has been, is, and will be an avid spokesman for international accord and for all realistic efforts to overcome tension. It has given eminent proof of this in the past. It is still doing so today.

Poland's national interests are inseparably connected with the durability of the post war territorial and political order, in other words with coexistence, the stability of European relations, and global peace. There is no conceivable, sensible goal of Polish policy that could be achieved as a result of growth of tension and cold war, to say nothing of armed confrontation, as Poland would be one of the worst-hit victims.

Just like very other country, Poland possesses a national raison d'etat shaped by its history and by the current development of international events. It determines our unshakable alliances with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. It also required Poland to seek platforms of joint activity with countries with different systems for many years.

This same raison d'etat requires that Poland be a fully equal partner in the processes occurring in international relations. However, this does not lie merely in our own interests. This is an integral factor for stabilization in Europe and hence also a factor for future peace on a wider scale.

Attempts to "put Poland on a side track" cannot succeed.

Our relations with the developing countries are shaping up favorably. We welcome the progressing normalization of our relations with many Western countries and are counting on their future vitalization. This will certainly serve not only bilateral and mutually favorable cooperation, but will also improve the general political climate in Europe.

Against this background, the stance of the United States toward Poland is all the more absurd.

Of course, American-Poland relations are not a key problem in the foreign policy of either country. No one in his right mind expects these relations to have some "special nature."

Poland is carefully monitoring individual phases of American politics for understandable reasons. In this way we have noticed positive, though not a great many features that have appeared recently. However, we cannot omit saying at the same time that these features only concern matters that are of marginal significance for Poland, but are a convenient alibi of "realism" for the United States.

There is a profound discrepancy between official and semiofficial declared intentions to conduct a gradual normalization on the one hand, and the recently sharpening anti-Polish trends on the other. The question therefore arises: Which of these lines is credible? What is Washington really aiming at? In the American Administration's opinion, in which direction should bilateral relations currently be guided?

The disproportion between the potentials of the two countries is obvious. The differences between the political systems are also obvious. However, this has not hampered proper and mutually favorable relations in the past. Periods of deterioration are characterized by the fact that they pass, and, these periods have usually been shorter than periods of profitable cooperation.

This time it is different. A kind of group of "supervisory volunteers for combating Poland" has emerged among the American governing elite. Various mass media in the United States which are at this group's disposal occupy a special place here. In fact, it is difficult to indicate one single politician of national rank who has tried to lessen the influence of the anti-Polish lobby and regard relations with Poland in a wider perspective.

President Ronald Reagan personally plays an exceptionally negative role in such a profound worsening of bilateral relations. At the expense of the Polish state and people he ceaselessly confirms his anticommunist "firmness." While pretending to be sympathetic toward the Poles, how much he has done at the same time to harm the Polish state!

Relations between Poland and the United States have been marked by a considerable degree of closeness for many decades. This is for generally known historic reasons, including the many millions of Poles who settled in North America, and also because of the United States' participation in World War II on the side of our allies.

The policy of the current President and of the influential group within U.S. leadership circles is daily negating the positive features which have taken shape in bilateral relations in recent years. It is during his administration that most of Polish public opinion, which harbors traditional warm feelings toward the American people, has come to regard the United States as a country currently unfriendly toward Poland, this going beyond the usual differences existing in various matters. Sociological research confirms this.

Over the past 2 years, President Reagan has sometimes spoken about Polish matters as much as three times a month. In almost every speech he refers to the views of his "private friends in Poland." No one denies that such friends exist and that they repay the generous praise they receive from the White House with fervent and loud cajoling. However, the actual number of "Polish worshipers of Reaganism," their real influence on society, and their political common sense are a different matter altogether.

The conduct of the current administration clearly shows how unfavorably the U.S. stance toward Poland is evolving. This is an evolution starting with Woodrow Wilson, who treated the "Polish question" as a postulate, and ending with Reagan, who is turning it into an instrumental pretext; from Franklin D. Roosevelt, who supported Poland's present borders at Yalta, to Secretary of State Byrnes, who in 1946 was the first Western politician to question our western frontier; from Eisenhower, who said in the ruins of Warsaw in 1945 that Hitler's atrocities toward Poland can never be forgotten, to today's politicans who want to "invalidate" Yalta and Potsdam and hence undermine the basis for peace in Europe and Polish security.

On 3 December 1982 the PPR premier said in Jastrzebie: "The present U.S. Government creates the impression of being blind with an anti-Polish obsession. There has hardly been a single day recently in which some representative of the administration has not appeared with new demands, epithets, and threats." This assessment has lost none of its validity after almost 2 years.

The activities of the Ronald Reagan administration have been described in detail in the PPR Govenment note of 3 November 1983, in an extensive document commonly known as the "white book," and in the 16 August 1984 statement. There is therefore no need to recall facts that are generally known.

However, the above mentioned documents do not cover the numerous other examples of unprecedented fury and special ingenuity known to the PPR Government whereby the American Government is trying to mount an "anti-Polish front." Today we know in detail about the insidious attempt to push Poland out for good of some coal markets and about attempts (less known to Polish public opinion) to do the same concerning the copper market. There is no secret about the long-lasting manipulation by the U.S. Embassy in Oslo of some of the members of the Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee, manipulations which, as we know, ended in success. Cases have even occured in propaganda where a periodical published by the U.S. Embassy in Delhi devoted most of its contents for a certain length of time not to America or India, but to attacks on Poland. U.S. Embassies are distributing anti-Polish publications in various languages, in Colombia and Morocco, among other places.

The authorities in Washington played a decisive role in according L. Walesa the highest intellectual distinction in America -- honorary doctor of Harvard University. Never before has this institution, existing since 1636, awarded this distinction to a Pole. Ignacy Paderewski did not earn it, nor Helena Modrzejewska, nor Waldyslaw Sikorski, nor Oskar Lange, nor any other eminent Pole, whether scholar, artist, or activist, who has made a valuable contribution to Polish-American friendship. It took a political order from the White House to induce the luminaries in the "free and independent alma mater" to find a Polish doctor.

Neither has any other country in modern history become the subject of an international television circus like Poland, a circus organized through the sweat of the U.S. Government's brow and personally hosted by that country's president. We mean, of course, the ludicrous show over 2 years ago entitled "Let Poland Be Poland," in which dictators taught us about democracy, intimidators of the workers class in their own country praised trade union liberties, and third-rate actresses and deserters recorded in a CIA studio a cabaret song in the mistaken belief that it was the Polish national anthem. As if all this were not enough, American diplomats in most of the world's capitals received official instruction to force this unfortunate "show" onto local television newworks.

Therefore, it is difficult to regard all this as other than an "anti-Polish obsession." Over the past 2 years and more, the American Administration, in its attitude toward Poland, has erased the dividing line between foreign policy and blatant reaction, which does not belong in rational politics.

And it is no use saying that the Reagan administration is merely fighting the "regime." The Polish people have only one state and one place in Europe. Every attempt to divide the interests of the people and their state -- regardless of who does this, why, and with what motives -- must result in harm to the entire Polish people. Combating the real, socialist Polish state and questioning its legitimacy is bascially similar to the viewpoint of those who say that "Poles do not deserve their own statehood." A deceitful reinterpretation of European history contrary to the facts can only serve those forces for whom 40 years has still not been enough to make them realize that Poland is not a "seasonal state."

Speeches at rallies and apparent declarations of "sympathy" will not take the place of an answer to the question of what concrete form of political system and statehood the United States proposes to the Poles. The stubborn aim to bring about internal instability in Poland stems from the view that "the PPR is not Poland," as one American subversive radio station recently said. If the PPR is not Poland, then with what country is the United States actually maintaining diplomatic relations? How long can one harbor the irrelevant hope that People's Poland is a "temporary" phenomenon? It is worth recalling here that toward the end of the 18th century the British court also regarded the "uprising of the colonials in New England" as a "temporary" phenomenon.

In recent months and weeks, an entire range of facts has once again emerged, from which there can be only one conclusion: It is not spokesmen of pragmatic realism who decide on policy toward Poland, but those who want American-Polish relations to be even worse than they are now.

All the most important restrictions remain in force. Hostile acts toward Poland have taken place during electoral conventions. What is more, recent statements by American politicians have contained a new load of aggressive and even offensive statements. This applies particularly to a speech made by President Reagan at the White House on 17 August this year during a meeting with a group of Polish Americans. The ideas in this speech were elaborated in the next speech, delivered in Doylestown on 9 September and which was even more arrogant. Both these speeches are a kind of synthesis of the views held by the present American Administration concerning present and future relations with Poland. Therefore, they cannot be ignored by Polish public opinion.

This is a clear step backward compared to the quite numerous official and semiofficial declarations by American representatives at the beginning of this year which expressed an assurance that the U.S. Government was aiming for a gradual, yet significant improvement in relations with the PPR.

The President's latest speeches have been preceded by similary worded and similarly styled speeches by Vice President Bush in October last year and by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam in May this year. The following have also spoken several times on the subject of Poland: Secretary of State G. Shultz, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs A. Wallis, and many others.

The abovementioned speeches by the U.S. President will go down in history as classic examples of American "newspeak." The more we harm Poland, the more we love it -- that is how one should interpret the basic conclusion stemming from his speeches.

Kenneth Dam even gave this policy a humorous tone in his Chicago speech. He assured his audience that "President Reagan is personally concerned about Poland." Perhaps this should be taken to mean that "good Uncle" Reagan spends sleepless nights in the White House worrying constantly about the fortunes of the Poles. It is difficult to determine to whom exactly speeches like this are addressed. The American leaders most probably regard all the emigre Poles, including the opposition, as a proverbial flock of sheep taken out of American "Polish jokes."

Thus, the American "desire for improvement" did not even last several months. The progressing stabilization in Poland has nothing to do with this desire. On the contrary: The American concept assumes that Poland will remain a "peasant who deserves to be hit," even when improvement occurs in other areas of international politics.

This year's "season of Poland-hunting" coincides with the American election campaign. Political customs in the United States, including the custom of distorting obvious facts for current election needs, are well known in Poland. But nothing authorizes key American politicians to discuss with the aid of misinterpretations and false statements the affairs of a sovereign state with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and is allegedly interested in raising the status of these relations.

Poland is not an American protectorate. Unlike the Polish community in America, our country's society is not a participant in the U.S. election struggle and is not going to be a token in American games. There are no differences between reasonable Poles in this respect.

Europe and the world are going through a dangerous period in their history. The doctrine of "global confrontation with communism" and the accompanying attempt to achieve absolute military superiority have already led to an alarming deterioration in the entire shape of international relations today. The United States has managed to considerably distort the infrastructure of peaceful coexistence and to undermine or negate many achievements from past years that are valuable to mankind. But it has not managed to propose any sensible and rational alternative to the forms of coexistence in force until now.

If this course continues, one cannot exclude the possibility that this chain of events may at a certain moment run out of control. There are sufficient reasons to regard such a prospect as feasible today.

It is not certain whether the American governing elite are aware of the seriousness of the situation. On the contrary, judging from the Republican Party election platform recently adopted in Dallas, the possibility of an armed conflict is even exciting hopes across the ocean. "War," the abovementioned program states, "must be victorious for America."

This is not a frolic by some insignificant group of extremists dazed with hatred, but the official view of a ruling party. it is even accompanied by the incredible demand to install an American military base on the moon, which, by the way, is completely against the principles of nonmilitarization of heavenly bodies, which the United Nations has ceremoniously adopted. Thus, the United States not only regards the earth and all its lands and oceans as its sphere of "vital interests," but also space and the planets.

In Poland, such a state of thought is commonly known as "lunar thinking" [ksiezycowe myslenie]. In any case, unbalanced persons are also known in America as the "lunatic fringe."

Neither is it difficult to notice signs of "obsession" in some speeches by Ronald Reagan. Never before has the president of a great power possessing nuclear weapons demanded the throwing of socialism onto the "ash heap of history."

So far the most typical products of capitalist thought have found themselves on this heap: fascism, colonialism, and racism.... This heap is populated exclusively by American clients and proteges: Batista, Li Sin-man, Somoza, Papadoupoulos, Thieu, Menderes, Chombe, and Chang Kai-shek -- all of those of whom it is said in America: "They are rogues, but our rogues." Time will certainly tell who else will end up on this heap.

The obsession of the world anticommunist dictatorship under the leadership of the United States is inevitably leading to the situation where every real problem in the world has to be explained by Washington as the "hand of Moscow" or a "communist plot."

This way of thinking clearly illustrates the extent of the collapse of "neoconservative" political thought and the impasse which American diplomacy has reached. This impasse is characterized by anticommunist totality, which by the nature of things tends to sharpen the ideological contours of every conflict and creates rifts even where they are not intended.

The present American Administration has more or less decided to turn back history as far back as before 1917. It turns out that almost every U.S. leader, especially those after the war, has either "grown soft toward communism" or has committed unpardonable errors, such as Roosevelt did in Yalta, Truman in Potsdam, Eisenhower in Geneva, Kennedy in Vienna, Nixon in Moscow, Ford in Vladivostok, and Carter in Warsaw. Now, for the first time in 40 years, Ronald Reagan and his disciples have revealed the "errors and distortions" and the only right way to deal with the "Reds." Only they are in a position to guarantee "Pax Americana" to every nation in the world, without asking for their consent. This is not a metaphore but a quotation out of a "Voice of America" Polish-language program in July of this year, which described the 20th century literally as the "American age." Fifty years ago, Alfred Rosenberg, the official ideologist of Hitlerism, gave an assurance in his book that the 20th century would be the "German century."

This point of view, which reminds one of the provisional brochures of "anti-communist training" published by the John Birch Society, constitutes the official philosphy of the U.S. Government today.

American attacks on the postwar reality of Europe have increased drastically in recent weeks. The peoples of our continent paid for this reality with tens of millions of victims. This attack is being waged under the slogan: "revision of the Yalta Agreement."

It has to be said firmly and unequivocally that this is an activity directly or indirectly aimed at our territorial integrity. "Doing away with Yalta" is nothing other than undermining the foundations of Poland's security and peaceful existence.

The inseparable Yalta and Potsdam Agreements constitute the legal-international basis for our borders, a basis which has been confirmed as many as three times -- in Yalta, Potsdam, and Helsinki. If the present American Administration really intended to withdraw from its earlier commitments, Poland would have to regard this as an act of the highest degree of hostility, directed against our people's most vital interests.

President Reagan's Doylestown speech basically conforms to the line of thinking of the most avid anti-Polish revisionst circles in the FRG. It undermines the basic political, territorial, and ethnic principle which has already given two generations of Poles a secure fatherland.

Washington treats Poland as an instrument, a pawn on the chessboard of imperialism. Poland is either "bad" or "good," and not because of domestic considerations, but because of Washington's current aims.

There is a simple way to avoid such "simplifications of communist propaganda."

Let President Reagan say right now, before the elections, and also in front of American voters of German origin, that the United States clearly and unequivocally regards the present Polish frontier as just, final, and irreversible.

Let key American newspapers, so carefully controlled when Poland has to be combated, carry at least one introductory article acknowledging the right of the Poles to live within the post-Yalta frontiers and condemning the revanchist and revisionist dreams and calculations.

It is improbable that this will happen. No wonder. For, while aiming for a revision of the results of World War II that is favorable for it, Washington is counting on a "strong Germany" in which Hipka and Mertes represent an "offensive policy" in the best way. However, the Soviet Union, aiming to preserve the postwar order, is counting on a strong Poland within secure borders, on the GDR -- a German state of workers and peasants -- and on the cohesiveness of the entire socialist community.

The PPR, the only state of all Poles, is still counting on the Washington governing elite sobering up and resorting to self-reflection. It believes that the differences in systems, systems, ideas, and views should not hamper sober and logical thought.

The United States has recently been making another short-sighted error. It thinks it can differentiate between the socialist countries by jangling a "carrot on a stick." Here, too, good [as published] intentions take the place of reality.

Attempts to indirectly or directly "single out" individual countries by according them "special terms" or "awards for good conduct" will not succeed. Poland's stance in this matter stems not only from our understanding of the political principles of the community, but also from bitter experience. An instructive example for the United States could be the conduct of the countries of the socialist community in the face of the attempts to vitalize the so-called German problem, on the subject of which Poland has spoken out in an unequivocally negative way.

The issue of "Poland's affiliation with the West" has occupied a prominent place in the speeches and statements made recently by U.S. politicians.

For example, Dam said: "Poland borders on the USSR, but its heart is in the West." It is worth recalling at this point that some 50 years ago Poland's heart was also "in the West." We all know the results.

In this connection, Dam did not think it desireable to mention in any way the fact that Poland has a western border. Apparently he failed to realize that the Poles not only have hearts, but thinking heads as well. To clear up all obscurities, Dam promptly said: "We want a Poland that is open to the West." By "we" he meant the U.S. Government.

To say this in plainer terms was certainly impossible. The vision is quite clear. What is meant is a Poland that is open to the same political-military concepts of imperialism that at one time made it a "cordon sanitaire" against the Russin revolution, that asked for Polish "concessions" on Gdansk and the "corridor," and that openly or secretly promoted for 40 years the alliance with those forces in the FRG that continue to dream about cutting Poland down to the size of the Warsaw Duchy [1807-1815].

It is easy to see that this reasoning is marked by a peculiar conflict of logic. If Poland is "part of the West," why is it that U.S. missiles are targeted against it? Is it really possible that these missiles would miss Poland if war broke out? The realization of the plans of the U.S. military staffs in the case of a modern armed conflict would amount to annihilating the material achievements of all our previous generations, boundless loss of life, and a virtual "end of Poland."

At his Vienna lecture last year, Vice President George Bush, a Texan multimillionaire and former head of the CIA, beat a record in producing hot air.

His "erudite lecture" was saturated with howlers. He ascribed the authorship of Norwid's [Polish poet in 19th century] famous poem about Chopin's piano to the Czech emigre Kunder, confused the history of Kiev Russia with that of Byzantium, and significantly related Czechoslovakia's rebirth to the wife of President T. Masaryk.

At the same time, Bush did not mention one word about what the Hitlerite Reich had done to Europe. He never mentioned Oswiecim [Auschwitz], Coventry, Lidice, and Oradour. Most obviously, the U.S. vice president has never heard about Stalingrad and the fall of Berlin, but he did find offensive words, which bordered on racist contempt, for the Russian people and actually for all Slavic peoples.

Bush openly questioned not only the Yalta Agreement, but also the key decisions of the CSCE Final Act on the political-military status quo in Europe. The United States, which has placed itself over and above international law for a few years now and which continues to trample upon its own obligations, is thus close to the point at which the Third Reich found itself after it had rejected the basic decisions of the Versailles Treaty.

Bush's Vienna lecture was a dangerous manifestation. He sees only two categories of countries: the "good" countries, which deserve a "carrot" if they behave, and the "bad" countries, which deserve a stick. The "good" countries are those that please the present U.S. Administration. The remaining countries are dangerous troglodytes.

The feverish efforts to "drive the Poles to the West" are based on one more awkward falsehood. Reagan, Bush, and Dam try to make the naive beleive that Marxism and the European workers movement are products that are thoroughly alien to Western thought, as if they had been conceived in Manchuria or Tibet. U.S. diplomats have never before cut such breakneck capers.

In his Vienna lecture George Bush said: "We share three basic aspirations with the countries in East and central Europe -- freedom, prosperity, and peace,"

If these words were to be taken seriously, they should have been illustrated by examples from the American sphere of influence. Freedom as it exists in Chile or South Africa? Prosperity such as in Haiti or Dominica? Peace as in Grenada, Lebonon, or El Salvador? In each of these countries and in other areas under control of imperialism, the United States enjoys unlimited opportunities for demonstrating the superiority of its political-social system and the implementation of its noble ideas. George Bush would like to see Poland among those countries.

Taking a stand on Bush's historical and geographical "amendments" is, of course, a matter for each country about which Bush spoke in his Vienna lecture. As for Poland, its position does not require extensive explanations, because it has been clearly and prominently formulated on many occasions.

Poland exists exclusively within real geographical borders, within a real setup of internal and external forces, and within a real context of the historical class warfare. In the past, Poland was a pawn in other people's games far too often for it to ever want to repeat any tragic events from its history.

Since the leading politicians in the Washington administration have decied that Poland is "part of the West," they regard themselves as entitled to resort to the most typical instrument of present American diplomacy — to interfere in our internal affairs. Every now and then an official representative of the United States censures Poland arbitrarily, addresses a "sermon" to it, and supports, condemns, chides, or instructs it. Some U.S. diplomates in Poland have secret meetings with the people for whom Radio Free Europe is almost the only means of publicity. These meetings, of which the PPR authorities have very good knowledge, are not social occasions. They serve to gather information and to give instructions.

Washington should finally realize that the continuation of direct interference and the application of practices forbidden by international law may result in merely worsening our mutual relations and not in improving them in any way.

The United States is a country of a most pronounced political culture, and it is seldom that its politicians use such gross language vis-a-vis the authorities of another country as the leading figures of U.S. life are now so frequently using.

The Polish language has a multitude of words that are just as pregnant and obvious in meaning. Perhaps they might prove better in determining the intellectual and moral qualifications of the present leading team in Washington. However, we who live in a country with a culture of a 1,000 years would deem it below our dignity to sink to the level of the style of the present team in Washington.

The jargon of arrogance and chauvinism introduced into international relations by the California group of capitalists may prove a long-standing burden for East-West relations. There is no law in the world that would allow the United States to stand above the norms of conduct that have developed in relations between civilized peoples in the course of centuries.

The United States should recognize the elementary principles of diplomatic culture, respect the customary forms of dialogue, reply to notes, not insult other countries and their governments, and at least observe the rule of decent conduct. There is and there will be no other way, at least not in relations with Poland.

The White House treats Poland as a country that should be weakened by every possible means.

To invoke "human rights" in this connection is a downright swindle. None of the American speakers mentioned in any way the shameful "moral alliances" of the United States, the protection for Pol Pot's genocidal henchmen, the friendship and cooperation with Pretoria's racists, the magnanimous indulgence with the Israeli raids against the Palestinian refugees, and the infamous coexistence for many years with the fascist regimes in Spain, Greece, and Portugal. What kind of "human rights" did the U.S. soldiery busy itself with in Vietnam? What kind of "freedom" did the United States ensure in imperial Iran?

For example, U.S. politicians assert that Central America "is suffering from terror and fear," meaning that it apparently did not so suffer under Batista and Somoza, that apparently murders and tyrants such as Pinochet, Stroessner, or Duvalier, whom Washington has appointed and continues to finance, do not cause anyone any suffering and fear, and that apparently the genocide practiced by the American henchmen in Guatemala jibes with Washington's idea of human rights.

U.S. propaganda does not even waste a word on fundamental human rights such as the right to work, or to free medical care and education. This propaganda even tries to classify these rights as "communist ideas." This means that there are "worse" human rights and "better" human rights and that the U.S. Administration has a monopoly on the latter.

One has to be blind and deaf in order to fail to understand that so-called human rights are now a plaything of American imperialism. This plaything has nothing in common with the real human rights of modern man.

The United States could acquire in this connection even a shadow of credibility if it ratified the human rights covenants. The international community has been waiting for this ratification for almost 20 years.

U.S. interference in Poland's internal affairs takes place on four main platforms -- the political, economic, progaganda, and subversive platforms -- all of which have again been confirmed by the latest statements made by leading U.S. politicians.

The United States continues to try to exert pressure, with decreasing effectiveness, against many sovereign countries which want to normalize their relations with Poland. The forms and methods of this pressure are familiar.

As for the economic platform, it is worth citing Kenneth Dam's speech last May, because it reflects the way the present U.S. Administration thinks. "We have applied sanctions," he said, "because we want to induce the Polish Government to obey the wishes of the Polish nation. At the same time, we protect the Polish nation against the results of sanctions." It is seldom that two sentences contain so much untruth.

As even President Reagan has admitted, the sanctions continue to damage the Polish people's daily material interests. "The wishes of the Polish people" were, in fact, an exclusive part of the strategic plan of the CIA, which imagines that it is able to take advantage of the Polish workers class protest against distortions of socialism.

There has never been any "protection of the Polish people against the results of sanctions." The so-called charitable help has not compensated for even a thousandth of the losses suffered by the Polish economy and people as a result of the U.S. sanctions. The method of taking political advantage of benefactory gestures to people and of using these gestures as an election agrument vis-a-vis the Republic Party is repulsive. How often has so-called help added to the riches of the rich, while seldom reaching those in greatest need. The precise point was to support "one's own people" and to drive to desperation those whose lives are a really tough proposition.

Nor did Dam shrink from attempting to take advantage of the person of John Paul II in order to meet the needs of Reagan's election campaign. He placed the two of them on the same platform and said that both enjoyed tremendous popularity in Poland.

Let us leave it to the faithful to evaluate this trick.

As for the platform of propaganda, it is obvious from the speeches discussed in this article that the United States intends to go from bad to worse. The plan to increase propaganda subversion in the Polish language is being characterized as special proof of "the Washington administration's solicitude of the fates of the Poles." This subversion propaganda has for a long time been integral part of the policy of U.S. imperialism vis-a-vis the socialist countries, especially Poland.

Ronald Reagan's thesis for America and the world is: "Help yourself by yourself." Poland is an exception to this thesis, because the rule for Poland is: "Damage yourself by yourself." Radio Free Europe has never tainted itself by appealing to the Poles to place at least one brick properly when something is built. This station has been and is an apostle of "shoddy work" and an advocate of destruction and strife. Radio Free Europe is, in fact, a frontline unit of the same psychological subversion as is used during war against the population of the enemy country.

Attempts are being made to present this anti-Polish activity as a feature of disinterested sympathy stemming from an irresistible love for Kosciuszko and Pulaski. If this is to a proposal to "improve relations," then, delicately speaking, Washington is barking up the wrong tree.

It is nothing new that the United States is against various things in Poland, and we have managed to get used to this in the past 40 years. For example, the United States did not want our land reform or the nationalization of our industry, but this made no impact on the course of revolutionary changes in our country. Soon after Potsdam the United States was against the present Polish western border, but, as we know, this border has not fallen apart because of U.S. opposition. Nor did the United States want the pro-American group in the leadership of the Polish Peasant Party to be defeated, but it had to take the leader of this group [Mikolajczyk in 1947] out of Poland in a diplomatic crate.

The chances of the Reagan administration's present "wishes" are not one iota better, and that includes the wish that the Polish situation prior to 13 December 1981 be restored.

Poland is not the first case in the 20th century showing that the United States has failed in its plans and hopes. However, a rational analysis and sober calculation of losses and gains have always won the upper hand in U.S. policy over the complex of defeat in the end. Unfortunately, the present U.S. Administration has chosen a road of neurotic revenge vis-a-vis Poland instead of the road of pragmatic analysis, for which the Americans have been famous as a nation for a long time now.

The history of postwar Poland did not begin in August 1980 and did not end in December 1981. This history knows earlier years, especially the beginning of the seventies, including 1974 when the PZPR first secretary at that time [Gierek] was entertained in the United States with virtually regal pomp and was liberally assured of "friendship" and of the first-class importance of bilateral relations.

Poland was, is, and will be a socialist country with clearly defined alliances and constitutional principles. Nothing else has ever been contemplated. It was the United States that has run a typical backward marathon. Saying that correct relations lasted for only 15 months during the 40 postwar years is a historical falsehood and an intellectual abuse designed to be believed by the people whose memories are morbidly short.

The U.S. Administration has shown a sudden interest in a "genuine national agreement in Poland," but nothing shows that it was interested in it in 1981. However, it appears that "agreement" means for Washington today nothing but a political resuscitation of a group of people who have been finally compromised. Washington is not interested in real stabilization in Poland.

U.S. diplomats used to pay visits to the activists of the National Unity Front, but today they are not "aware" of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], although many other countries regard PRON as a new and important political fact. The United States has willingly cooperated with the streams that have brought a crisis upon Poland, but has refused to cooperate with those who want to take Poland out of the crisis. During the years when the erroneous political-economic concept was being implemented in Poland -- this concept was rejected by the Ninth PZPR Congress -- Washington offered its help on many occasions. However, it has failed to "see" the implementation of socialist renewal and profound reforms now in progress in Poland.

The U.S. diplomatic service has been unable to note such phenomena in Poland as the development of trade unionism, progress in normalization of public life, and improvements in the flow of goods for every Pole to see. It has been unable to learn the lessons from this year's May Day marches and the elections to the people's councils. The better and calmer the situation in Poland, the worse it is for Washington.

If Washington's image of the modern world is as accurate as its image of Poland, then the planners of U.S. policy deserve our sympathy. Such images are a source of enormous potential dangers to world peace, including America.

Reagan, Bush, Dam, and Wallis continue to maintain the need for "economic reforms in Poland." It is true that Poland does not demand any "economic reforms" in the United States, such as a reduction in the interest rates, or the solution of the unemployment problem. However, apart from this, the American "demands" are in conflict with the facts. In the course of many years the Polish economy has not undergone such profound, consistent, and extensive systems-type reforms as it has in the past 3 years. These reforms are now in their initial phase, which is the most difficult phase, but no one in Poland now doubts that they are irreversible reforms.

Washington is combating the line of reforms and agreement in Poland with twice as much energy, because this line proves the falsehood of the ideological assumptions of a "crusade." Washington is not interested in any reforms in Poland or any other socialist country. It is interested in political and economic destabilization and in depriving the workers class of influence on social and economic policy in the same way as the U.S. workers class has been deprived.

W. Allen Wallis, under secretary of state for economic affairs, spoke on 29 March 1984 before the congressional subcommittee for European and Middle Eastern affairs and formulated a new thesis on "technology transfer." He decided that almost every exchange of important technical information was "dangerous to the security of the United States."

In practice, this means that the United States has withdrawn from such forms of economic-technical cooperation that produced mutually beneficial results in the past, as attested to by cooperation with Polish enterprises specializing in practical electronics.

The United States surely overestimates its role as the most important partner in science and technology. There are now more potential exporters of modern technology in the world. The absurd restrictions introduced during Reagan's presidency on so-called strategic export in addition to the custom of reneging on valid accords between states, universities, and institutes to satisfy the capers of White House policy have been additional factors that have greatly reduced the attractiveness of the United States as a participant in scientific-technological exchanges in the past few years.

Poland has been hit especially hard by this, as have the central political leadership and thousands of economic functionaries, managers, engineers, and trader. Now they will think a thousand times before they sign a contract with an American partner.

The "transparency" of our economy, for which we alone are to blame, but which has been skillfully exploited by the Americans, has made it possible for the United States to implement the task of accurately dealing us painful blows. There are many examples of the results of the "economic and technological colonialization of Poland." About 1,000 Polish industrial plants have experienced the results of the U.S. sanctions in that they suddenly found themselves without the cooperative supplies of U.S. materials and component parts. Washington's "war against the Polish hens" has temporarily stopped Polish poultry-breeding.

The long stalemate in our bilateral relations has been responsible for the fact that Poland has now begun to regard its economic relations with the United States as less important. As everyone knows, nature detests a vacuum, and those who are absent, especially economically absent, are wrong.

Poland paid an important visit to the USSR last May. The visit was an important stride in the process of economic reorientation.

An attentive analysis of the speeches made during that visit and of the adopted documents should suggest the necessary conclusions to a careful observer. Poland's close and fraternal ties with its Soviet ally and the unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties were reaffirmed, intensified, and based on long-term prospects.

A juxtaposition of the the facts is eloquent enough for every thinking Pole. The USSR once again confirmed its allied guarantee for Poland and its confidence in our sovereign solutions. On the other hand, the United States has again questioned our sovereign right to conduct ourselves in line with the historical interests of the people and the state.

The hypocrisy of the U.S. politicians and their attempts at make-believe changes for the better are stunning. The United States has taken steps vis-a-vis Poland that are limited and formal, but continues to refrain from steps of true importance for our country. It does this under any pretext whatsoever, no matter how insignificant. The contrast between Washington's words and deeds is becoming increasingly glaring.

Poland is not responsible for the present low threshold of Polish-U.S. relations. Nor is the Polish Government responsible for the regrettable condition of these relations.

As long as the United States clings to the illusion of the "temporary" character of present Poland, there can be no question of real normalization of mutual relations. Recognition of the objectively existing acts is the exclusive basis of any rational policy.

Poland has now survived the worst and its regaining the place in the world due it. It will certainly survive all other trials. If in this situation the United States displaces itself from its original rating on the list of Poland's partners, no one in our country will shed tears.

Despite everything, Poland continues to be in favor of halting further deterioration of relations with the United States and is even in favor of improving their substantive and protocolar status -- under the condition, however, that the United States recognize Polish realities, observe the principles of equality and of the norms generally accepted in the world, renounce the policy of interference and propaganda aggression, cease illegal sanctions, and rectify in good measure the damage and losses caused by these sanctions.

This is the only constructive road.

Reaction to Article Noted

LD211958 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT Sep 84

[Washington radio and television correspondent Maksymilian Berezowski and Editor in Chief of INTERPRESS Stanislaw Glabinski identified from voice]

[Text] [Berezowski] The TRYBUNA LUDU article on Polish-American relations was keenly noted by political circles.

The agency dispatches from Warsaw brought out in bolder relief the sharpness of Polish criticism of Reagan's administration, emphasizing our opposition to any further worsening of the atmosphere and our interest in improving it on the basis of U.S. recognition of Polish realities. THE NEW YORK TIMES published a short account on this subject today, also quoting the Polish Government spokesman's statement to the effect that an improvement of these relations requires the United States to abandon its illogical, absurd, and unjust policy toward Poland.

[Glabinski] Ladies and gentlemen, the dispatch from Washington you have just heard proves that the TRYBUNA LUDU article on Polish-American relations generated enormous interest in the United States. Let me add that it generated no less interest in many Western capitals and that numerous and extensive commentaries are now being put out on this article. Generally speaking, this is the direction these commentaries take: It is thought that this article heralds a process of improvement and gradual normalization of Polish-American relations.

I think that these commentaries do not fully correspond with the intention of the article, or rather, in reality, the document, the weight of which far exceeds the significance of an ordinary press article.

I think that the intention of the article and the weight of its contents are as follows: The article outlines the terms of reference within which a Polish-American dialogue may begin. The article establishes the conditions that must be satisfied by the United States in order for a process of this kind to get underway and so that it can be continued.

Now, it seems to me that one should put it this way: In reality, there are two basic conditions which must be fulfilled in order for the process of gradual normalization of Warsaw-Washington relations to commence and bear fruit. The first condition: The United States, the current Reagan administration, must recognize the current map of Europe; it must recognize Poland in her present geographical shape and in her current political context. It must recognize the agreements in which the United States participated: the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, the latter having been concluded immediately after World War II.

The second condition: The United States must end any and all forms of aggression against Poland, aggressionconsisting of the following: a policy of trade and economic restrictions, ideological and propaganda subversion and attacks against Poland, and a boycott of Poland on the international arena. In reality, this condition is very simple -- I would even describe it as minimalist. It consists of the following: It is demanded that the United States, in its actions toward Poland, observe the letter and spirit of all the laws and accords of international law; that it observe the same principles which have been observed by a number of previous administrations -- the Carter administration and previous Republican administrations, such as the Nixon and Ford administrations and, way back, even during the period of the cold war, by the Eisenhower administration.

Only observance of this kind of conditions can create the terms of reference for starting the process of normalization of relations between Warsaw and Washington, that is to say, for beginning a process which is in the interests of Poland, Europe, and, of course, the United States.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY LEADER

LD242031 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 24 -- PUWP CC first secretary, prime minister, Army Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski today received here the assistant secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar.

The Syrian guest briefed the PUWP CC first secretary on current problems of the struggle waged by Syria against imperialist and Zionist aggression. Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed his praise and support for this struggle, stressing the significance of the latest Soviet proposals for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East.

During the talk they also touched upon some issues of further development of cooperation between the PUWP and the Ba'th Party.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA DISCUSSED

LD242232 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The ninth session of the Polish-Austrian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation has met in Vienna. The Polish delegation is headed by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski; the Austrian, by Vice Chancellor Norbert Steger. This is the first meeting of its kind at such a high level between Poland and representatives of a West European government for several years.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES DEPARTING ROMANIAN ENVOY

AU211853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw AGERPRES 21/9/1984 -- A message of friendship and best wishes of good health and successes in activity were conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The message was conveyed when Wojciech Jaruzelski received Ion Cosma, Romania's ambassador to the Polish People's Republic, on ending his mission in that country.

MANESCU ATTENDS WASHINGTON ECONOMIC MEETING

AU241838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Washington AGERPRES [no date as received] -- An international conference on world economic issues sponsored by the U.S. Institute for World Economy took place in Washington. It was attended by governmental personalities, men of science and representatives of academies and research institutes from all over the world.

Romania's position, President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception and initiatives regarding the world economic issues, the ways and means of overcoming the crisis and ensuring broad international cooperation were presented by Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council.

Starting from the profoundly scientific analysis of the phenomena in the world economy, of the features and tendencies of contemporary epoch, Romania's president, the speaker stressed, elaborated a harmonious conception about the building a new international economic order, on whose basis Romania has steadily acted in all fora, at the UN and other international organizations, for the settlement of the major economic issues facing mankind.

As seen by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the priority questions waiting for solution include the promotion of broad cooperation between the developed and developing countries, the easing of the developing countries' foreign debt burden and the settlement of the questions related to the level of interest rates, the access to international loans, the settlement of the raw materials issues, the application of international programmes in the domains of agriculture, industry, transport and others, in order to assist the developing countries, the securing of a substantive transfer of modern technologies to the developing countries, the intensification of the actions for the definition of a new international monetary-financial system, resolute action for cutting down military expenditures, the amplification and deepening of the economic and technological-scientific cooperation among the developing countries. The United Nations should agree upon a proper frame of negotiation apt to ensure an urgent passage to negotiations on the major issues, to seek out unanimously acceptable solutions apt to help a lasting improvement of the world economy, to open up concrete prospects for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new economic order.

The proposals of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu about the ways and means of overcoming the current world economic difficulties, the eradication of underdevelopment and the development of broad international cooperation stirred great interest.

M.M. Simonsen, ex-minister of finance of Brazil, stressed that Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's positions and proposals identified themselves with the developing countries interests and ideals, making a serious basis in the process of seeking out viable solutions for the overcoming of the world crisis and the promotion of broad international cooperation.

R. Sobhan, former minister of Bangladesh, said that Romania's proposals, President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives constituted a model of scientifically substantiated analysis of phenomena of the contemporary world, with realistic solutions to the major economic issues confronting mankind.

F. Bersten, director of the Institute of World Economy of the USA, was highly appreciative of these proposals which distinguished themselves as very realistic.

J. Curtis, director of the Economic Research Insitute of Canada, showed that President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals and initiatives proved that Romania was seriously involved in the settlement of world economic issues. The Romanian solutions are mighty important for lots of countries which make steady efforts for development.

Prof. E. Malinvaud from France expressed similar opinions, and stressed the fact that Romania's constructive proposals for the overcoming of the world recession were of scientific and practical interest and provided a framework for tangible actions for the recovery of the world economy.

GIOSAN, DUMA, ROSU MEET BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIAN

AU241749 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/09/1984 -- On Monday, September 24, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian parliament, had an interview with Bernard Weatharill, speaker of the House of Commons of Great Britain.

Satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the bilateral relations and emphasis was placed on the importance of the state visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu to Great Britain for the deepening and many-sided development of the Romanian-British cooperation. During the interview, the joint wish was expressed to expand and diversify the relations between the parliaments of the two countries, to the advantage of the Romanian and British peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

Stress was also laid on the role of parliaments and parliamentarians, on the contribution they could make, within the Interparliamentary Union, to the establshment and consolidation of a climate of detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The same day, Bernard Weatharill met with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. During the talks, questions were approached related to the further development of the Romanian-British relations of cooperation and trade exchanges, on mutually advantageous terms. Aspects of the current international situation were also discussed.

HIGHER HEALTH COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM 21 SEP

AU211953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1984 -- The Higher Health Council held a plenary meeting in Bucharest on Friday when a report was discussed on the stage of fulfilling the recommendations contained in President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the enlarged plenary meeting of the Higher Health Council of March 1984. The situation was also analysed concerning morbidity and temporary work incapacitation in 1983 and in the first semester of the ongoing year, and the results were assessed scored in organizing the network of health units with paid services.

At the end of the proceedings Alexandria Gainuse, deputy prime minister, chairman of the Higher Health Council, took floor.

The participants sent a telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

REAGAN UN ASSEMBLY SPEECH 'RAISES HOPES'

AU241825 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The beginning of the debate in the UN General Assembly indicates that the United States and the Soviet Union are ready for dialogue, Dusan Miklja, TANJUG correspondent in New York, reports:

U.S. President Reagan expressed in the United Nations his readiness for a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union. Opening the debate in the General Assembly today, he devoted -- as expected -- the major part of his speech to foreign policy, and within that to relations with Moscow. In order to advance these relations, Reagan made certain proposals which he described as a basis for long-term cooperation. It is necessary, he said, that we find a way to reduce and ultimately to eliminate the threat and the use of force as a means of solving conflicts. For this purpose, Reagan proposed regular, periodic consultations of the two countries at a ministerial level.

The second task, according to the U.S. President, must be to search for a way to reduce the stocks of arms in the world. Secretary of State Shultz has been given instructions in this sense for his talks with Gromyko. As the third aim, the U.S. President named the establishment of better working relations with the Soviet Union. For this purpose, agreement had been implemented on improving the so-called hot line which directly connects Washington and Moscow. The trade agreement has been expanded to 10 years, consular cooperation has been promoted, and an agreement has been concluded on joint sea rescue actions.

According to the first assessments in the United Nations, Reagan's speech raises hopes for better relations between the big powers and an improvement of the international climate in general.

TANJUG Cites Main Points

LD241932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] U.N., September 24 (TANJUG) -- In his speech today, Monday, at the U.N. General Assembly, U.S. President Reagan stated readiness for a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union. As expected, in his speech which opened the U.N. General Assembly debate, Reagan particularly focused on the U.S. foreign policy and relations with the Soviet Union.

Reagan set out a number of proposals which, he said, could serve as a foundation for a long-term cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. Reagan emphasized the necessity of finding the means for lessening and, ultimately eliminating threats and the use of force in settling international conflicts.

To this end Reagan proposed periodical consultations between the two countries on burning regional issues. Reagan stressed that he has already instructed in this sense U.S. Secretary of State Shultz for negotiations with Soviet Foreign Secretary [as received] Gromyko.

Reagan stated that the spheres of influence are the thing of the past, but differences in the two powers interests still exist today. Therefore, he stressed, there is no sane alternative to negotiations on arms control and other issues.

The second task must be to seek ways to reduce large arms stocks in the world, Reagan said, promising that U.S. efforts to this end in Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm will be doubled. Reagan stated that an agreement has already been achieved on improving and perfecting the "hot line" between Moscow and Washington. As the third task Reagan designated a development of economic relations. He also proposed an institutionalization of regular ministerial level talks.

First assessments in the U.N. are that Reagan's speech contains some elements giving hope for better relations between the big powers and for an improved international climate.

18 YOUTHS CHARGED WITH SINGING USTASHA SONGS

AU241543 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 18 September on page 9 carries a 700-word report by M. Duric on how a group of young men in the commune of Duvno, Bosnia-Hercegovina, sang "fascist and Ustasha songs" when leaving to serve in the Army. The report cites details provided by NASI DANI, the magazine of the Socialist Youth Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The incident happened on the night of 31 July in the house of Joze Pranjic in Donji Brisnik, Duvno commune, when his son Dragan was having a party on the occasion of leaving for his Army service. Ustasha songs were sung, "some of those present shouted the fascist greeting 'Heil Hitler,'" and "in this nationalist rampage, strongly colored by Ustasha views, not even Tito's honorable name was spared." The songs were sung by 18 youths. "Half of them have been sentenced by the court for misdemeanors to 2 and 1/2 months imprisonment each, and proceedings are still under way against 5 other persons."

Those sentenced were born between 1961 and 1966, and they include two students of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection at the Political Sciences Faculty of the Zagreb University, who are members of the LCY.

According to the report, "all sociopolitical organizations, working people, and citizens of Duvno have sharply denounced the nationalist activities of the young people of Brisnik." "The fact is not being neglected in Duvno that for some time certain priests in this region, especially from the ranks of the Catholic Church, have openly strived and tried to manipulate the religious feelings of the citizens, especially the youth." "It is also believed in Duvno that all that is happening is in fact the premeditated work of the priests' leaders who consider this region a very fruitful soil for their activities."

SOVIET ECONOMISTS DIVIDED ON ENTERPRISE RIGHTS

LD241351 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 84

["Polemics Among Soviet Economists by Aleksandr Novacic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 24 (TANJUG) -- Soviet economists have now divided into those advocating the present methods of economic activity, and appealing for conduct in accordance with plan instructions, and those calling for objective criteria of value, and declaring the rouble their unit of measure. For some time now, heated polemics have been conducted on the pages of Soviet periodicals as part of a debate on an economic experiment aimed at strengthening the rights and the independence of enterprises.

While some experts reject the possibility of declaring workers redundant and closing factories due to unprofitable operation, others agree with these measures.

Economist Oto Latsis stated that the socialist economy has not obligated itself not to close factories. He said that the solution lay in authorizing the enterprises to appear as goods producers who would exert their influence on the market, the prices etc. Trade activities should be conducted in a similar way, he added.

Soviet economists are also in dispute with each other over whether the present economic experiment is applicable in conditions of a market insufficiently supplied with many commodities, or should it wait until their quantity has increased. It is precisely a "shortage of goods that gives power over the consumers", Latsis claims, but disagrees that a shortage of goods in fact exists in the Soviet Union.

The shortage occurs not due to a low level of production, but because the products are poorly utilized, since enterprises are not interested either in what they produce, or in what they use for production.

WU-GROMYKO TALKS: SMALL STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION

LD241841 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The meetings between the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers, Wu Xueqian and Andrey Gromyko, in New York last weekend continue to dominate the world news. The fact that a high-level meeting between the Soviet Union and the PRC has taken place after 25 years confirms without a doubt that China and the Soviet Union have decided to resume a more serious political dialogue which should result in the improvement of relations between the two countries. Here is Sonja Badel:

Faced with the threat of war and burdened by economic and other problems, the world has been waiting for some major event to happen on the international scene which would bring at least a little relief and some more light into the bleak atmosphere. The two meetings between the foreign ministers of China and the Soviet Union, who met at the UN General Assembly session, do not fall into the category of those events which could rapidly bring about the hoped-for changes in international relations. Nevertheless, the news that Wu Xueqian and Andrey Gromyko met twice at the Chinese and Soviet UN missions was received with great interest worldwide. It is understood, from the terse statements released, that the two ministers discussed bilateral relations, some international issues, and those issues on the agenda of this year's General Assembly session. Both Beijing and Moscow assess the talks as frank and useful. The Chinese press also stresses the serious nature of the talks.

Although these contacts have not taken place for years, and although the Chinese-Soviet consultations on normalizing relations, which take place twice a year in Beijing and Moscow alternately, are still making no progess, the talks between Wu and Gromyko are treated as if they have become normal practice.

Taking into consideration the importance of the role China and the Soviet Union have in international relations, the ministerial level talks are beneficial not only to the two countries but to the world in general. It will suffice to mention that China supports the activity of nonaligned countries in the United Nations, in order to understand the wider implications that better understanding of and familiarization with each other's stands on the most important international issues may have.

The meeting between Wu and Gromyko confirms that despite more intensified mutual criticism in recent months, due to well-known differences in each countries' attitudes to international policy, both Beijing and Moscow want to continue with the dialogue and to broaden their contacts.

As a result, it can be expected that the next round of consultations which will take place soon in Beijing, at the deputy ministerial level, will yield at least some results and that the visit by Soviet Deputy Premier Arkhipov to China, which was unexpectedly cancelled in this past May, will materialize.

Although the meeting between Wu and Gromyko will not reverse the trend of Sino-Soviet relations, because all the obstacles to their normalization have not yet been removed, and although it has not produced any results of world importance it can still be classed among those not so small steps which give rise to hope that international dialogue and negotiations will resume on a larger scale.

CSSR ASSEMBLY DELEGATION WELCOMED BY ALIMPIC

LD241100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the SFRY Assembly, a delegation of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR arrived today for an official visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation is led by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The delegation was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and other Yugoslav officials. Bohumil Simacek, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also present at the airport.

It is expected that the Czechoslovak delegation will be received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Besides Belgrade, the Czechoslovak delegation will also visit several towns in Macedonia. It will also pay a visit to Dubrovnik.

Talks Begin

LD241851 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Yugoslavia -- Talks have opened in Belgrade between a delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly and a delegation of the SFRY Assembly. Taking part in the talks from the Czechoslovak side are Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Alois Hula, deputy chairman of the People's Chamber; and other members of the delegation. Present from the Yugoslav side are Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Stojan Bjelajac, presidium of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; and other figures.

During a cordial and friendly talk, Alois Indra recalled that the objective of our delegation's visit to Yugoslavia is to contribute to the further expansion of all-round cooperation between the two countries, whose bilateral relations are based on equality, mutual respect, and mutual advantage. He pointed out possibilities for deepening Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic relations especially in the fields of industrial cooperation, exchange of scientific and technological knowledge, and joint participation in third markets.

Dusan Alimpic briefed the Czechoslovak delegation about Yugoslavia's political and economic development. He pointed out the successes and difficulties which Yugoslavia is experiencing today in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stablilization, which he described as a program for [word indistinct] social reforms, which will enable full utilization of the country's economic potential. Both delegations also exchanged experiences from the work of their respective representative bodies and views on some topical international issues. They stressed that today's most important task is to maintain peace and security in the world.

Sukrija Receives Indra

LD242202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, who is leading a delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly. Alois Indra conveyed to Ali Sukrija greetings from the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the leadership of the CPCZ. Ali Sukrija thanked him and reciprocated the greetings.

During a friendly conversation, satisfaction was stressed over the positive development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ and between the two socialist countries. It was stressed that significant possibilities and mutual readiness existed for these opportunities to be promoted further.

Ali Sukrija spoke of the internal conditions in Yugoslavia and about the basic directions of the LCY activity. He paid special attention to the topical questions of the implementation of the leading role of the LCY and consolidation of its ideological and action unity and to the general party discussion being held in connection with the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Alois Indra spoke of the CPCZ's activities on the domestic scene and about party tasks in the implementation of the country's current economic plan. Views were exchanged on current international issues and attention focused on the problems of international peace, security, and cooperation and on the role and tasks of the workers' and other progressive movements in the world along these lines. Information was also exchanged on the international activity of the LCY and the CPCZ.

Trpe Jakovlevski, an executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Bohumil Simacek, Czechoslovak ambassador to the SFRY, took part in the talks as well.

STOJAKOV RECEIVES CPSU STUDY DELEGATION

LD241502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Svetislav Stojakov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Petr Luchinskiy, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. They discussed the LCY and CPSU activities in the field of ideological work. The CPSU study delegation is visiting our country within the ambit of the Cooperation Program between the LCY and the CPSU.

CSSR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD242326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Antonin Brabec, deputy minister of national defense and head of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and a military delegation which he is leading, arrived today for an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

At Batajnica Airport the guests from the friendly socialist country were welcomed by Lieutenant Colonel General Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary of national defense, and his associates.

The guests from the CSSR will visit units and institutions of our Armed Forces and will have talks with senior military commanders.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 11 SEP PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU221505 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2044 GMT on 11 September carries a 1-minute video report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held that day to discuss preparations for and the course of the public debate on realizing the leading role of the LCY and consolidating its ideological and action unity in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

The film clip shows the Presidium meeting in the usual Belgrade hall at the large circular table. Shots of sections of the table are shown and, in addition to Ali Sukrija and Dimce Belovski to his left, the following can be recognized among those attending the session: Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan, Mika Spiljak, Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, Miljan Radovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Milan Pancevski, Trpe Jakovlevski, Dobrivoje Vidic, Ivan Stambolic, and Dragoslav Markovic.

VOJVODINA LC DISCUSSES CAUSES OF LOCAL PROBLEMS

LD212314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- During the discussion about the current socioeconomic and political situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium noted at its session today, that by the end of this year and in the next economic and social conditions will become more exacerbated. This state of affairs calls for increased ideopolitical action by the Vojvodina LC, which, despite the difficult conditions in which the program of economic stabilization is being implemented, has in recent months yielded some results.

The LC should concentrate its activity more than ever before on socioeconomic relations within associated labor, since several recent events indicate that technobureaucratic forces are becoming stronger and that behavior from group property and other positions, contrary to the LCY policy and the political system of socialist self-management, is increasing. The activity of nationalists and cleronationalists is becoming more aggressive.

Svetozar Jovanovic, president of the Novi Sad Municipal Committee of the Vojvodina LC, and Stipan Knezevic, president of the Subotica Municipal Committee of the Vojvodina LC, briefed the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium today about the ideopolitical situation in the two work collectives that play a significant role in the Vojvodina economy, Jugoalat of Novi Sad and Sever of Subotica. An unhealthy situation has been created in the two collectives as a result of certain groups and individuals acting from positions that are at total variance with LCY policy and the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. It is obvious that some groups and individuals, particularly in Jugoalat, are trying to present the situation as a confrontation between the workers and Novi Sad political leadership. In this connection the press was also criticized for not investigating the very nature of the situation in both Sever and Jugoalat.

It was emphasized at the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium session that if the sociopolitical action being carried out is to be successful, the unity of LC members and these collectives must be ensured. As a result of this action, which is bound to meet with difficulties, both collectives should become stronger, with a clear orientation regarding their activity. This calls for consistent sociopolitical activity. Time should be spent and all available resources used in talking with workers and Communists in a substantiated and concrete way. This is the essence of the responsibility facing the basic organizations in Jugoalat and Sever, the municipal and city party leadership, and even the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium. The Subotica Municipal Committee of the Vojvodina LC and Novi Sad City Committee should regularly inform the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee about their progress. The Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee will soon be informed about all this.

TITOVA MITROVICA ORGANS ON EMIGRATION PROBLEM

LD211659 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 21 Sep 84

["Experts Are Emigrating" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Although the political security situation in Titova Mitrovica Municipality becomes more favorable from day to day because room for enemy activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists has been restricted and because mutual trust between people of various nationalities is also being restored, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this municipality continues. This was said at a joint session of executive organs of sociopolitical organizations of the Titova Mitrovica municipality today.

The report prepared for this session, which will also be debated at the session of the LC municipal committee and of the Titova Mitrovica Municipal Assembly, contains the information that in the first 6 months of the year 208 people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality emigrated from Titova Mitrovica. This figure comprises 41 families with 106 members and 102 individuals. Although this is only half the figure in last year's period, there is no room for satisfaction, it was said at today's debate, because since 1981, 2,643 persons have left this municipality. The number of requests for emigration is decreasing because there are fewer and fewer Serbian and Montenegrain families remaining to live in this environment.

What causes particular concern is the fact that highly-skilled cadres, who have jobs and no housing problems, are leaving Titova Mitrovica. All this exerts an influence on people who had no intention of emigrating. Most of the people emigrating are those from municipal and suburban local communities where the population is mainly of Serbian and Montenengrain nationalities and fewer from local communities of this municipality with a mixed population.

Most of the criticism at today's session of the executive organs of sociopolitical organizations of Titova Mitrovica Municipality was directed at the grass roots work of activists and Communists, the local community and the organization of associated labor, where Serbs, Albanians, Montenegrins, and members of other nations and nationalities live. It was insisted, therefore, that activists should go to the grass roots and wage the battle there to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Titova Mitrovica Municipality, because without an end to this process there can be no complete stabilization of the political security situation in Kosovo, it was said at the session.

GRACANIN AT UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TO WAR HERO

LD222029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Pozega, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- A big celebration was held today in the village of Recice, near Pozega, within the context of the 40th anniversary of Serbia's liberation. Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, spoke to several thousands citizens. He unveiled a memorial to Yugoslavia's first hero, Petar Lekovic.

Speaking about the great liberation war of the Yugoslav peoples, Gracanin stressed that among the 350,000 fighters killed, there had been the greatest heroes, one of them being Petar Lekovic, a stonemason from Recice who, at the call of the party, went into the struggle with his three sons and who, until the time the enemy bullets mowed him down at Zivalj, in Bosnia, had been an example of heroism and patriotism. Gen Gracanin also spoke about the present political scene and about the successful course of the debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. He also noted the numerous hotbeds of war in the world. We see the basic guarantee for further strengthening the all-people's defense and security of our country primarily in the strong development of self-management and implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, which should make it possible for us to extricate ourselves from the present difficulties. This is the only alternative which, for Yugoslav society, a socialist self-managing community, can unfold the prospects of further development and progress, Petar Gracanin stressed.

ARMY LC OFFICIAL ASSESSES SOCIAL SITUATION

LD222223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Summary] Novi Sad, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lieutenant Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, president of the Committee of the LC Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, spoke today at a popular meeting in the village of Jasko, in Fruska Gora, organized to mark the 40th anniversary of its liberation.

"Speaking about the present social juncture in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, Jovicic drew attention to complex economic conditions and various negative manifestations, which call for decisive action by the LC. Nationalism, irredentism and even reactionary clericalism are emerging in some places in a rather sharp form, as well as among those who do not like socialism, self-management, brotherhood and unity and our independent and nonaligned foreign policy. They succeed in making some honest and socialistically orientated people waver and become passive. They are vastly mistaken in their expectations since this country, its people and the LCY succeeded in surmounting even greater difficulties than those facing them today. The same will happen again now."